TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL XLVI. TOLEDO, OHIO. THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880. NO. 5

Poetry.

"AID YOURSELF, AND GOD WILL AID YOU."

"Aid yourself, and God will aid you,"
Is a saying that I hold
Should be written not in letters
Wrought of silver or of gold,
But upon our hearts be graven,
A command from God in heaven.
'Tis the law of Him who made you—
Aid yourself and God will aid you.

Aid yourself—who will not labor
All his wants of life to gain,
But relies upon his neighbor,
Wholly that he relies in vain.
Till you've done your utmost, never
Ask a helping hand, nor ever
Let the bold'st man uphraid you—
Aid yourself and God will aid you.

Aid yourself—you know the fable
Of the wheel sunk in the road;
How the carter was not able
By his prayers to move the load
Till, urged by some more wise beholder,
He moved the wheel with busy shoulder.
Do your own work—your Maker bade you—
Aid yourself, and God will aid you.

It is well to help a brother
Or a sister when in need,
But believe me, there's another
Not to be forgotten creed,
Better lore did never science
Teach to man than self reliance
'Tis the law of Him who made you—
Aid yourself, and God will aid you.

Aid yourself—be not like ivy
Clinging still to wall or tree,
That can only rise by striving
For support unceasingly.
Rather be like the palm tree aiming,
Bent and branched as if awaking;
For this "the Great Task Master" made you—
Aid yourself, and God will aid you.

—A. F. Hallin, in Crowell's Magazine.

Our Story Teller.

Written for the BLADE.

ELLENBOROUGH'S ERROR;

—OR—

The Poison of Jealousy.

BY DAVID LOWRY.

CHAPTER V.

As was her custom, Marion met her husband near the lodge upon his return. This evening she was alone. Rachel Meade did the honors of the house in her absence.

As the husband and wife sauntered towards the house, Marion said: "I have induced Miss Lester to make her home with us for a short time—until it suits her to return to Baltimore."

"That is well."

"Yes, you say that without knowing why I did so."

"It isn't necessary I should know, is it?"

"But are you not the least bit curious?"

"I do not feel the slightest degree curious."

"Then I will tell you. The Blynns it seems are her friends. She wrote a letter to them explaining the mishap, and, at my suggestion, she informed them where she is for the present."

"I understand it all. Well, can you make her presentable?—your wardrobe—"

"Contains sufficient for three, let alone two women."

"One thought occurs to me," said Ellenborough, with a degree of caution unusual to him. "You women understand each other so much better than we men do. This Miss Lester you think is all she represents herself to be?"

"I do. She has the manners, the accomplishments, and, above all, the tastes of a true lady. She is really fascinating in conversation, has read, apparently, everything quotes with a freedom and aptness that I have never heard excelled, and every word fits as though it were designed for that special purpose. She plays brilliantly, at least, and I have no doubt she sings."

"Is that all?" said Ellenborough, with an amused smile.

"There is no telling what further marvels she may develop."

"As to her accomplishments, I propose to determine that matter this evening. Let me see, why, in a pinch, provided she sings only fair—and with that face it will be a wonder if she does not—we can improvise a quartette."

And Ellenborough, who was passionately fond of music, hummed a stave ere his wife could interrupt him. The approach of the young ladies proved more effective. Ellenborough saluted them in his easy way, and straightway began to indulge in gay persiflage, in which he was fairly met by Miss Lester, whose ready responses proved all and more than Marion had led him to anticipate.

As they entered the house, Ellenborough handed his wife a parcel, saying, "There is the last song out; which of you will volunteer to sing it for me?"

Instantly the ladies were dumb.

"In that case, then it is of no value. I will burn it."

There was a chorus of remonstrances and abjurgations.

"I understand. You are supremely selfish. My gratification is of secondary importance. Let me reflect. My wife's vocal powers," with a mock bow, "are known and appreciated. I have had the pleasure of hearing Miss Meade frequently. I will yield the music on condition that Miss Lester sings."

"Would you like to hear me?"

"Very much."

Without further words, Miss Lester seated herself at the piano. Scanning the sheet but for a minute, scarcely longer the lookers-on thought than sufficed to read the words, she began the song. The playing was, as Mrs. Ellenborough had characterized it, brilliant. The style was new to Ellenborough. But what shall I say of her singing?

In the first place, Miss Lester was that much to be the envied person, be it man or woman, the possessor of a rich, sweet, full voice. What inconceivable absurdity, what gross, inexcusable stupidity was his who first essayed to play the *role* of critic by likening a woman's perfect voice to the warbling of birds! As if any note uttered by a bird could be compared to the inspired songster whose first words stilled the listeners' hearts in the drawing-room at Heart's Ease, on that evening in the beginning of November. Ellenborough held his breath in surprise; admiration was depicted in the faces of the ladies as Miss Lester's voice filled the apartment, the house with swelling melody. No bird's vocal efforts ever approached the sweetness, the pathos, the soft melody of Miss Loster's voice. It cast a spell over the listeners that was felt long after she ceased the singing.

When she was done, she rose, quietly saying, "How do you like it?"

"Will I tell you what I really think?" said Ellenborough.

"By all means be candid."

"I may, and doubtless have, heard more thoroughly trained voices. I have heard the world's great singers since Jenny Lind's time, but I never heard a sweeter voice, or a voice that expressed more than yours. You have a fortune in it. Dont misunderstand me. I mean it is a fair equivalent for anything society has to offer you."

"Thanks!" answered Miss Lester with a gratified smile. "Praise is sweet."

"Except mine," said Marion simply. "I don't know what it is worth, such as it is, it is accorded unreservedly. You have given us a delightful surprise."

As for Rachel Meade, she had suddenly disappeared.

"It is an ill wind blows nobody good," said Ellenborough to his wife the first occasion that presented itself. "Here is Miss Lester, cast upon our hands, as it were, who will, I dare say, do more to brighten up the place than any one person I could think of. What a marvelous singer. This woman, most assuredly, has a history."

"I thought curiosity would get the better of you," answered Marion, demurely.

"Hum! I stand confessed."

"In good time I will master her history, or my womanly wit will have deserted me."

"Do. And now decide an important—a highly important question for both of us."

"What is the nature of the important question?" She looked at him seriously, and he as gravely looked at her, as he answered in measured tones.

"Will we go to Atherton's ball?"

"Is that all?"

"Is it not enough?"

"Do you leave it for me to decide? Then it is de—"

"Hold, rash mortal! Beware what you say," Ellenborough continued in tones of mock gravity. "Have you considered the question in all its phases? The Athertons lead. They never copy. How many people would maneuver a season to obtain an invitation to their ball? How they would cringe, and toady, and subside into echoes only to win a patronizing smile from Mrs. Atherton, whose recognition is even more difficult to obtain than a reduction of Atherton's money-rates, and, (excuse me), as they say on 'Change, Atherton is as hard as the hinges of Hades when it comes to interest."

"How shocking, Trevor! Do men talk that way on 'Change?"

"When the earnings of years are clipped closer than ever sheep were shorn by the rapacity of men like Wray Atherton, strong language is excusable. However, to return: have you considered that, possibly, Mrs. Atherton may be mortally offended if we do not put in an appearance; that unless we do we cannot expect the light of her countenance when we send out invitations; that some people—there are plenty of them—will invent all manner of theories to account for our absence; that in discharging the claims of society—"

"There, there, Trevor! Spare me. I thought to emancipate myself wholly from the claims of society, but I see it requires more courage at times than it does to face a cannon."

"I faith! that it does, as I have experienced to my sorrow. I think by the time I am forty, my experiences will have embraced sufficient to entitle me to a prominent place in the history of the martyrs to the demands of modern society."

"You may count Atherton's ball among your tribulations. I will experience great pleasure in compelling your early and late attendance. You pretend to leave it to me, yet you indicate what I am to do."

"Stay! A thought occurs to me. Our visitors!"

"Their fate is preordained. Misery loves company. I determined that if I *must* go, they will also go. No excuse whatever shall exempt them. Mrs. Atherton shall have the fullest recognition, or none at all."

"Spoken like a leader of society. I admire your spirit, only hoping it may not suffer diminution save when directed against me."

CHAPTER VI.

The Atherton's were exclusive. Reserve, stiffness, rigid formality prevailed. Yet it was astonishing how rapidly the trifles which form the froth of society were churned up in Mrs. Atherton's brilliant salon.

Directly after their arrival, Marion, to her great regret, found herself hemmed in between an elderly lady afflicted with deafness and a middle-aged gentleman, who comported himself like a schoolboy. Hailing the appearance of an old friend as a special providence, she made a signal of distress, which met with a gallant response.

"Are you thirsty?" queried Colonel Taylor as he approached her.

"An ice would not be amiss."

"How comes it I find you alone?"

"Partly accident, partly a matter of design. Mr. Ellenborough is under terrible obligations at present, and in discharging a part of the duties imposed upon him, we became separated."

The closing sentence was uttered hurriedly. Colonel Taylor's eyes were bent upon her curiously.

Marion found herself drifting out of the drawing-room, through the hall room (already there were people upon the floor, but such listless, languid dancers it had never been her fortune to look upon), and into the conservatory. Once seated in the cool shade, with the fragrance of new-blown flowers, and the softened sounds of music borne to her from the curtained apartments in the distance, the night became endurable.

Near them sat an elderly gentleman between two dowagers, all evidently pleased to get out of the crowded rooms. A little beyond sat a couple whose manners betrayed the lovers to observant eyes.

Colonel Taylor could be companionable when he choosed, albeit rumor had it that two years' service on the frontier had not improved his manners or quickened his moral perceptions. He proved his claims to social distinction then and there in impromptu jest, in epigram, in graceful, artful flatteries, without any apparent object other than to please; in wit that did not wound.

In the middle of a sentence he checked himself, adding, hastily, "But the ice! really, I forgot it."

"No matter. But if you observe Mr. Ellenborough, I will be obliged if you will direct him where to find me."

As she spoke, the lovers swept past them towards the ball-room, the man with a proud lift of his head, the lady with a heightened color.

"Who says they do not cry the banns now a days," said the Colonel, in a low tone; "look at that couple. But you owe them a service; take the seat they vacated; you will find it much cooler."

Marion willingly assented, as her companion hurried away. As she sat there in the shade, she suddenly became aware of the fact that Ellenborough was present, near her, at that moment. How the impression was conveyed to her, reader, is a mystery I would be much pleased to have somebody explain satisfactorily to me—having declared which, you will not be surprised if I do not attempt, in any manner whatsoever, to account for it. I only know that the fact is as I have stated it. Mrs. Ellenborough was suddenly and powerfully impressed with the conviction that her husband was near her at that moment.

And she was not mistaken. On the opposite side of the conservatory, sitting where the slanting light fell full upon their faces, sat her husband and Mona Lester. As Miss Lester sat there with the shadow of thick leaves forming a deep back-ground, she presented a picture fairer, more tranquil than a poet's dream. It was a beauty, beyond the power of words to express, that defied the cunning hand of the artist. Few men could have looked upon those exquisitely molded, delicately tinted cheeks, in those eyes shaded by the longest lashes that ever added to the unfathomable depths of the human eye, unmoved.

It was not the perfect mouth, the lustrous eyes, or the night black hair, that attracted Marion's attention: it was something more subtle than any beauty or grace vouchsafed to a mere mortal. It was the voice—she could not hear the words—of Ellenborough. But, more than that, his attitude. She felt as she looked that the homage due to her alone was wrested from her, and that, too, by a comparative stranger. She did not pause to think then (the more was the pity) that the admiration expressed in Ellenborough's attitude was the tribute of one whose love of the beautiful was more the less scantily measured because it was clothed in the form of a woman loveher, fairer than any fancy of Tennyson's or Turner's. Her own love was so blinding and exacting, that she straightway attributed a species of sorcery to the syren whose beauty, to all seeming, enthralled her husband.

Instead of responding to the voice of nature within her, she hearkened to her sense of pride, the false sentiments that have strewn more household gods before the merciless rays of blundering public opinion than all other sentiments known to the human family, and for the time being steeled her heart in seeming indifference.

The minutes wore on. The distant music never flagged; if anything it became more odious in that supreme crisis. The hum of conversation rose and fell. The muffled click of the billiard balls even was borne to her ears. Inside the ball-room there was laughter and apparent joyousness.

"I was unavoidably detained." It was the voice of Colonel Taylor, who presented an ice, adding, "I did not observe Ellenborough."

"No matter," said Marion, sipping the ice slowly. Then, replacing it on the salver, she waived the servant aside, saying, "Let us return to the drawing-room."

Five minutes later Ellenborough was searching for his wife, having found a willing cavalier for Miss Lester. He encountered Rachel Meade unattended near the entrance to the ball room.

"Have you any idea where I will find Mrs. Ellenborough?"

"No! Stay, I observed her in company with Colonel Taylor fifteen or twenty minutes ago. How much he has improved?"

"Indeed. I dare say."

"But not more, after all, than some others."

Ellenborough looked at her directly. Her striking beauty was never more apparent to him than at that minute.

"Yourself, for instance, Miss Meade. Either I have been very obtuse, or you did fair to rank with our greatest beauties."

Miss Meade winced as he strode away, and her brow became overcast. She did not smile once again that night. As for her admirers—and they were not few—they retired in confusion.

At last Ellenborough espied his wife at a distance. Making his way towards her, he bowed, extended a hand frankly to Colonel Taylor, and turning to Marion said:

"I have been searching for you everywhere. Now that I have found you, of course we will dance."

Marion glanced at her tablets carelessly, shrugged her shoulders, and replied: "I am engaged for the next set to Colonel Taylor."

Without changing the expression of his face still wearing the cordial smile with which he renewed the Colonel's acquaintance, Ellenborough said:

"You honor me by your choice, Colonel. At some future day I trust I may reciprocate the compliment," and moved away, nodding here, passing there, and, to all appearance, making the most of the fleeting moments.

Directly he encountered Miss Meade, who was alone. He took her arm, and, walked up and down the room with her two or three times, conversing about the people, the new faces, of odds and ends, when they found themselves in a dense throng, the pressure of which, for a minute, prevented Ellenborough from extricating his charge. A gay couple were in front of them, the man fond of the sound of his own voice the woman anxious only to attract attention. Both talked flippantly, and in a loud tone, louder than the circumstances warranted, for, above the hum of voices in laughter and conversation, this sentence arrested Ellenborough attention:

"I dare say Ellenborough does not care. Perhaps he does not know the relations that once existed between Colonel Taylor and Mrs. Ellenborough. People looked for a match there."

It was the man's voice. The woman laughed, not unmusically, but her voice sounded horribly discordant to Ellenborough as she replied:

"In that case, he is to be envied. Few husbands, believing half that is told of Colonel Taylor, would be pleased with such pointed attentions as he is paying Mrs. Ellenborough this evening. They do say the Colonel formed some sort of an alliance with a half-breed or Mexican girl near—was it San Jose?—no matter. I never can remember names. At all events, they will be the talk of the evening if he persists in waiting upon her, and—did you remark it?—he danced with her first."

Ellenborough availed himself of the opening near to escape from the vicinity of the poisonous tongues. Looking at him earnestly, his companion observed his compressed lips and scornful eyes.

"You heard the buzz of those insects," he said, presently; "now tell me, candidly, is not society to be blamed for furnishing a passport to people like these? I speak to you frankly, because no one knows Marion better than you."

"Do you really wish me to speak unreservedly, Mr. Ellenborough?"

"And why not?" He paused abruptly, and looked fixedly at her. The faintest flush colored her cheeks; it was momentary, however. She cast down her eyes, and toyed with her fan.

"Is that your answer?"

"I have no right to answer: if I did, I would, in all probability, simply be guided by my individual feelings or views. I am not Mrs Ellenborough, any more than Mrs. Ellenborough is Rachel Meade."

"I confess that I do not quite comprehend you."

"To be quite plain, then, under precisely similar circumstances, we two—Mrs. Ellenborough and I—might, and probably would, act differently."

Her cheeks were now crimson, a very unusual circumstance with her. Usually Rachel was self possessed, indifferent, never betrayed into emotion.

Afterwards, Ellenborough reviewed, deliberately, her every look and movement, in the vain effort to account for the sensibility she displayed. Some man with more vanity and less loyalty, might have interpreted it then and there. Not so Ellenborough. He smiled, saying:

"That is sufficient; at the same time you do not express an opinion. But now—remember, the remarks we overheard are supposed to have nothing to do with the question; supposing you situated as Mrs. Ellenborough is, how would you act?"

"That is something I decline to answer."

"Pardon me," said Ellenborough, gravely, and immediately changed the subject. But he felt aggrieved, nevertheless, that his wife's friend and companion should falter or hesitate in ascribing the truest intentions to her actions. But for this, the sting occasioned by the conversation he overheard would have been wholly forgotten. As it was, with the true nobility of character which commanded the admiration of his fellows, Ellenborough repressed the bitter feeling created by Miss Meade's unaccountable manner, and at the earliest opportunity

CHAPTER VI.

A WILLING WITNESS.

The following morning Ellenborough sat down to the breakfast table with a grave face, and, what was wholly new to him, a preoccupied manner. He had just glanced over a brief note that came with the morning's mail, the contents of which, brief as it was, moved him profoundly.

He thrust it speedily into his pocket, however, and entered the breakfast room with affected cheerfulness. Marion's manner was as serene and complacent as usual as she presided. Miss Meade contemplated the sky listlessly, maintaining silence after the morning salutation. Miss Lester had not made her appearance. She entered shortly afterwards with a merry laugh, displaying her marvelous teeth and holding a letter in her hand.

"Good news friends! They have heard of my mishap at home. In a day or two at most my new trunks will be here, and then I will be no longer a burden to you."

"You are tired of us," said Ellenborough.

"By no means, but"—

"Nevertheless, you are rejoiced to get away."

"No, no! No! no. Only consider my unceremonious introduction, and my situation, the very worst that a woman could be placed in, drawing upon Mrs. Ellenborough's wardrobe, with 'nothing to wear.'"

Her laugh was infectious. Even Miss Meade smiled.

"Well, I can only hope the train will lose its baggage-car, or that the trunk will miscarry, so that you will be compelled to remain with us a few days longer," said Ellenborough, adding, "what is to become of our quartette?"

"At some future time. It is not a thousand miles to Baltimore, and—who knows! I may be back again before you want me."

"What reason have you for thinking so, Miss Lester," said Marion, smilingly. "You know you are doing us injustice now."

"She can't help knowing it," said Miss Meade, in a playful tone.

O! the sins societyhas to answer for! In her heart Marion rejoiced at the prospect of her early departure. Rachel Meade was also gratified. Yet both of these women uttered conventional falsehood without an effort. As for Ellenborough, he uttered his honest thought when he said, gravely:

"We will be sorry to miss your company, Miss Lester. I looked forward to a musical revival during the coming week, but fate is against us."

They sat long over the table; so long that Ellenborough was startled upon the early train whistling at the next station. He rose then, saying hurriedly, "I had no idea it was so late."

"Is it absolutely necessary that you take the first train?" said Marion.

A gentleman of leisure," added Miss Meade, tantalizingly.

"It is imperative this morning, nevertheless," replied Ellenborough as he made his adieus, and hastened out.

The moment he was well out of the house, he bethought himself that he had not given his wife her morning kiss. One moment he paused irresolutely, the recollection of the preceding evening struck him disagreeably, and he hastened onward feeling ill at ease.

Marion presided at the table until her guests rose, when she retired to her room, locked the door, and sitting down burst into tears—the first she had shed since her marriage, and the first in many years.

At the end of an hour she emerged from her room under the impression that all traces of her emotion were obliterated, but the observant eyes of Rachel Meade perceived that in her face which caused a secret gratification.

A little later Colonel Taylor was announced. Miss Meade was the first to welcome him, apologizing for the absence of the hostess. Miss Lester was in her room; Marion at the principal fountain feeding her pets. When she returned, she met the Colonel with a cordial smile, and Rachel Meade passed out of the drawing-room unobserved. Directly she sent a servant, a keen featured girl, into the apartment for her handkerchief.

"Where are your beauties flown?" queried the Colonel, directly. "Miss Lester—is she not here? And Miss Meade, who was here but a moment ago? Is it possible I am such an ogre as to render them absolutely afraid of me."

Marion laughed gaily. "Doubtless Miss Meade can excuse herself. As for Miss Lester, unless she is in her room—by the way, one moment Col. Taylor," as she rang for a servant and dispatched a message to Miss Lester, who shortly after entered in buoyant spirits.

Few men understood the art of entertaining women better than Col. Taylor, when he exerted himself to please. During his stay, which was prolonged, even Marion forgot the dull aching of her heart at times. When the Colonel withdrew, however, it returned with fourfold force

"Jane!" said Miss Meade to the sharp featured servant, who returned her her handkerchief, as they met later in the day. "Are you anxious to preserve the happiness of your master and mistress?"

"And why not, Miss Meade?"

"Can I rely upon you?"

"I never knew any one that had cause to regret it" replied the servant, who suddenly became impressed with the dignity such an interview might naturally be supposed to impart to the lowest menial. "Try me Miss Meade."

"I will, but be careful. Say nothing now or ever—do you understand!—now, or as long as you live, unless you perceive something that will warrant your speaking to Mr. Ellenborough—to him alone, remember. And then, be sure you tell him nothing but the truth. That you know Col. Taylor was here to-day, and that your mistress moped when he left."

"Eh! Good heavens Miss Meade."

"sh! Not a syllable, as you value your place and your good name. Not a word of this, unless as I warned you before, you are sure your master should know it. There is no harm done, and in all probability you will never have an excuse—do you hear?—an excuse to open your lips. I may not be present, however, and you will be true to both master and mistress."

Having said which, Miss Meade abruptly walked away, leaving Jane standing in the pathway dumbfounded.

"Ah ha! and this is the way great folks *carries on*. And they always lecturing us poor folks. Such goings on is perfectly dreadful!—outrageous. I *never* would have believed it! never! but for Miss Meades's opening my eyes. Now I see it all!"

CHAPTER VII.

THE SEEDS OF JEALOUSY.

"Before I go away, I wish to speak to you."

Ellenborough started. He was seated in the library, before an open escritoire, with his chin upon his palm. Two thoughts widely opposite in their nature tortured his mind. The first, the most painful concerned the subtle change which had come over his wife. In vain he strove to seek for an explanation of the nameless, but none the less perceptible change in her manner towards him. The other thought concerned his possessions. These were jeopardized. How much, at present, or to what extent in the future, it was impossible for him at that moment to learn.

When Mona Lester spoke to him, he looked up quickly, as though as on the point of replying, but she had already disappeared. He welcomed the interruption as a relief, however, and closing the escritoire rose and sauntered out, intending to afford Miss Lester the opportunity she desired.

As if by accident, he met her near a rustic bridge, which served the double purpose of bridge and arbor.

"It is somewhat cool to detain you here, Mr. Ellenborough, and yet I have something to add to the statement I made to you when we were interrupted at Atherton's."

"Pray do not give that a thought, Miss Lester. Command my services at all times. You are saying—"

"That a crisis has risen in my life. You, who so mirsculously preserved it."

"No! I, pardon the interruption, I was but the instrument."

"Have it your own way—the life you were instrumental in preserving will be useless to me, unless—unless I can avoid or avert a great misfortune. It is concerning that I wish to speak to you. I but told you half my story the other night. Perhaps I ought to make no half revelations. Half confidences are not to my mind. I told you my father's story. I told you how he was ruined by a friend in whom he placed implicit confidence, and who betrayed him. I did not tell you that when I became enamoured of a artist's profession, in order to return something for the care he lavished on me, I studied for the stage."

"Yes, you informed me of the intention at least."

"I did? Then so much is saved me. How I have toiled—you can have no idea. I became enthusiastic. Then I also studied for love of it. I have been corresponding with several managers. And now, if you do not think it is asking too much, perhaps it is in your power to advance my interests by employing your influence with some manager. Anyone. Should I succeed you will have nothing to regret. The profession is honorable, and it is remunerative to those who are successful. If I fail—but I will not fail. Only, it is one thing to be deemed friendless and quite another thing to be able to enlist influential persons in one's behalf."

Ellenborough looked down upon her admiringly as she toyed with a dead leaf. How brave and self reliant she was! And practical, too. Determined to make the most of her marvelous voice. Certainly he would consider it a privilege to aid such a woman so far as lay in his power.

"Now, is it too much to ask you to keep my secret in this, as in my father care. You promised me at Atherton's, you remember."

There is no need to remind me. Your poor, unfortunate father's case is one I am profoundly interested in. He has been a great sufferer, evidently. I am also interested in your welfare."

"O, thank you. Heaven is good to me to raise up such a friend. So you will write me anything that is encouraging?"

"At the earliest opportunity."

"That is all. Now I feel hopeful. I shall resume my efforts with redoubled energy, believing that to the brave all things are possible."

They rose and returned to the house, slowly. A face—Marion Ellenborough's face—stood before a window one moment, commanding a view of the walk they glided into, observed the figures side by side, and withdrew.

Simultaneously Jane Cummins hastened from a clump of bushes near the bridge to the house by a different path, muttering under her breath, 'Such work! Such scandalous work; the bold-faced hussy. If I did promise Miss Meade to say nothing about mistress to the master, I did not promise to say nothing of my master to my mistress. Such outrageous going on oughtn't to be tolerated, and no more they wont, if Jane Cummins understands her duty to all parties. The mistress will know all about this!"

When she re-entered the house, she encountered her mistress in a passage way. Her secret was too vast for restraint. With the haste characteristic of a vulgar mind, she prepared to unburthen her surcharged bosom.

"Mrs. Ellenborough, stop one minute."

Marion turned slowly and bestowed an amazed glance upon her servant. The servant twidled her fingers nervously, jerked at her apron-ties, and looked unutterable things. Her actions were so like those of a *soubrette* in low comedy as to excite a smile.

"Well, Jane."

"There is something on my mind that—that I think it is my duty—if I did not think it was—"

"Whatever you may have to communicate, say it at once. I declare the sight of you is enough to give one a turn," exclaimed Marion impatiently.

"Well, then, I overheard—that is, Mr. Ellenborough and Miss Lester have been—O! Lord! what am I saying?"

Nor was it any wonder her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth. The look her mistress fixed upon her would have confounded a braver spirit. As it was, it inspired Jane Cummins with a degree of terror that caused her to tremble. Marion's voice, no less than her wrathful look threw her into an ecastacy of fear.

"Dare to utter one word derogatory of Mr. Ellenborough—of Miss Lester—of any peron under this roof, and you will be chamissed within five minutes. Go!"

Jane Cummins shunk away in mortal fear. And from that momen her mistress had an implacable enemy.

Marion had yet another trial in store for her. No sooner had the carriage containing Miss Lester rolled down the carriage way towards the station than Rachel Meade, who had waved her adieux gaily, turned aside with a sigh, saying

"I am glad she is gone. Do you know Marion, Miss Lester is not to my mind. She is entirely too free with Mr. Ellenborough. One can express themselves to a friend when there are no listeners-convenient. She is a happy riddance in my opinion."

Marion preserved her countenance admirably as she rejoined: "It is fortunate for me I am not of a jealous disposition. Besides, it is natural that Ellenborough should command people's attention, as he did mine."

Brave words, bitterly—how bitterly attested for when she was alone.

CHAPTER VIII.

A WOMAN'S ARTIFICE.

Although the sky was overcast at Heart's Ease, as yet there had been no disturbance of the atmosphere. The restraint between the husband and wife, though painfully apparent in private, could not have been detected by eyes, save such as were animated by motives more powerful than mere curiosity.

Miss Meade, and Miss Meade alone, was cognizant of the barrier which had arisen between the husband and wife. This condition of affairs was brought to an abrupt conclusion one evening. Upon the evening in question, Col. Taylor's name came up incidentally, when Ellenborough said slowly, and with marked deliberation,

"That reminds me, Marion. I heard some things concerning the Colonel not at all to his credit. I do not ask you to offend him needlessly; at the same time I cannot reconcile my sense of justice with anything more than the most formal recognition of his claims to my notice."

"Do I understand you as wishing me to be guided by your conclusions in this matter?" said Marion.

Ellenborough shot a swift glance at her, then replied:

"In a measure, yes. Is it asking too much?"

"Because," pursued Marion in the same ordinary tone, blended with the least perceptible shade of indifference, "until proof is afforded that he is unworthy of toleration, I think it but just that he receives the treatment at my hands due to every gentleman."

"*Marion!*" Ellenborough's tone displayed an admixture of surprise and chagrin. Unfortunately for both, there was a listener present, Miss Meade. The fatal third one: the young wife's companion. It was also unfortunate for both that Marion misconstrued his manner, detecting in it a shade of anger.

"I am prepared to hear all you have to say, Mr. Ellenborough, concerning Colonel Taylor, if his presence is distasteful to you. You have only to intimate it. That will end his visits. Do not look to me to discharge a task so ungracious, and which the circumstances do not require of me."

This studied speech, displaying premeditation, yet containing so much that was true, provoked Ellenborough. But for the fatal third person present, he would, in all probability have exhibited more or less violent anger, have regretted it within the hour, and (as countless millions have done before, and will again) exerted himself to make amends for the unwise display.

As it was, he curbed his tongue, saying:

"Let us dismiss the subject, it is getting disagreeable."

Where was the guardian angel of Heart's Ease that he did not remove the witness even then? When a silence of some minutes ensued, it was too late. The mischief was done. Feeling distrait, Ellenborough rose and sauntered out alone. When he returned, he informed his wife that unavoidable business compelled him to make a journey, which would occupy him several days. The time was uncertain.

Will it be wondered at if the announcement aroused the wife's jealousy. In vain she strove to dismiss her suspicions as unworthy to be entertained: as doing injustice to one of the best of husbands. *The seed was planted.* It was only natural that it should grow and bear fruit. Her thoughts, however, were jealously guarded. No living persons—not even her father should discover them by any act or word of hers. If her idol should fall—and it seemed to topple even now—she would be true to the memory of it at least!

As the husband and wife parted, each hungering, both too proud, to seek an explanation, the guardian angel of Heart's Ease plumed his wings for a prolonged flight. When the women were alone, Miss Meade ventured to say: "Marion, do not permit a trifle to interfere with your happiness. See how much you have to make you happy."

"Do not speak to me, Rachel!" said Marion, passionately, bursting into tears, and withdrawing to her room.

Whereupon Miss Meade repaired to her room and wrote the following note to Col. Taylor:

"If you are not otherwise engaged, take pity on two lonely women. Mr. Ellenborough has been called away for a few days. For my part, I can manage the evenings, but the days are simply horrible."

As might be expected, the Colonel, who was somewhat surprised at the tenor of this note, responded as became a man of the world. His hat and gloves lay in the hall at Hearts' Ease before noon the next day.

Contrary to his expectations, however, Miss Meade did the honors of the house. For the most part, the mistress was invisible. The Colonel reflected, cursed the fortune that heralded his ill doings, but contented himself with the thought that Miss Meade was a very beautiful womon, and, when she chose, was a very entertaining companion.

Ellenborough was absent four days, returning on the fifth. On the morning of the fifth, as Miss Meade, who was an early riser, was taking her morning walk, she met a messenger, a lad from the station, who, pulling his hat awkwardly, placed in her hand an envelope, and walked away rapidly.

The envelope was addressed to Mrs. Ellenborough. Without hesitating so much as one minute, Miss Meade produced her gold pencil case, and proceeded open it carefully, rolling the point of the case carefully under the lap. The ruse being holding it proving very weak, and the paper of an inferior quality, in less than a minute she had mastered the telegram.

"HOME THIS EVENING."

Miss Meade stooped down, picked up a small pebble, placed it in the paper, twisted the paper round it tightly, and advancing to the edge of the artificial lake, deliberately threw it into the water.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Why She Came Back.

A Frenchman, living in Louisiana, whose wife deserted him, amused his neighbors by telling how he got her back without trouble. "Did I run after her and beg her to come back?" he dramatically asked. "No. I did not run after her. I zhust publish in ze papaire zat I have drawn fifty thousands dollars in ze lottery, and she was back much quicker zan in no time!"

OUR PENNIES.

How and Where They are Used.

Philadelphia Record.

Pennies are scarce and the Mint cannot turn them out fast enough to supply the demand. Coins of this denomination are turned out only at the United States Mint in this city, and from here the whole country is supplied. The penny is a most important factor in the commerce of the country, much more than most people imagine. The Mint is six weeks behind in its orders for the supply of these coins, which is in part owing to the fact that owing to all the available machinery, is being used for other purposes, and but a small part can be put to penny making.

"Where do all the pennies go?" asked a *Record* reporter of a Mint official yesterday.

"Well, the street car companies take a good part of the supply, but we limit each company to $20 worth per day. Then they are obliged to patch out with three cent pieces, of which they also secure large quantities. But the merchants make the heaviest demands upon us, the great retail dry goods houses taking all they can get, and then crying for more."

"Where are pennies not used?" questioned the reporter.

"Well, there is no part of the United States hardly where they are not used," was the reply; "but there are some sections where they are strangers, and as rare as gold dollars are here. In the South the penny is almost unknown, the smallest coin being a five cent piece. Recently, however, there has been more demand for them from merchants in Georgia and Alabama. In the far West there is but little call for the penny, but when one gets to St. Louis, or east of that point, then the penny becomes a familiar friend. Whenever there are six cent fares on the street cars then there is a demand from the City for pennies. Now, Louisville seldom if ever calls upon us, while Cincinnati is continually crying for the one-cent piece. New York consumes a great many, and so do the Eastern States. The two cent piece was a good help to us for a time, but none of them have been coined for 10 years, and all that are sent in and redeemed are recoined into one-cent pieces.

"It is a somewhat remarkable thing, but such is the fact," continued the officer, "that competition in trade induces and increases the demand for pennies. Whenever trade is briskest, then the penny is needed most—that is retail trade. What the banks take from us, although large, does not fluctuate like the calls from the tradesmen. The Eastern States are the great penny centers, and it is only as the population of the West increases that it wants pennies. The five cent piece is the standard coin in the West, but the penny is making inroads on it, and great ones, too."

HE DOES NOT CARE.

Spurgeon, the Ridiculed Preacher.

New York Times.

Spurgeon, the noted clergyman of London, has been more ridiculed and abused than any other preacher in Great Britain. During the early part of his career—he is but 45 now—his sermons on regeneration by baptism excited a world of opposition and censure, and he has for many months attacked all along the line of established orthodoxy, hundreds of papers and pamphlets devoting themselves to the exposure of the arrant theologic quack, as they were fond of calling him. The illustrated weeklies caricatured him in every conceivable way, without disturbing his equanimity in the least. Indeed he seems to be one of the very few men who are not troubled by journalistic criticism or condemnation. He appears, on the contrary, to enjoy it. He keeps in his library at Nightingale lane, Clapham, several bulky volumes filled with newspaper clippings, in which he is denounced as mountebank, hypocrite, blasphemer, villain, and he grows merry over them when he exhibits his volumes—he names them his treasury of abuse—to any of his visitors. He has made it a rule never to reply to anything said of or about him in the public prints. If he had attempted to deny the stories told to his disadvantage, he would, he says, have been prevented from doing anything else and it would, he adds, be very unprofitable for a man to occupy all his time in trying to disprove that he is a humbug and a scoundrel. Spurgeon is known as a Baptist, but he does not strictly represent that sect. He calls himself a Particular Baptist of an advanced school of thought, and what he believes his immense Tabernacle congregation believes without demur or distrust. It has been alleged that his creed is Spurgeonism, and that his followers are Spurgeonites, and the allegation is pretty nearly true. He does not affect the merely clerical character. He does not like to be addressed as reverend, or to be ranked as a clergyman. "I am a preacher, and try to do good by preaching; that is all there is of my ministry," he has proclaimed more than once. No man is more tranquil, sincere and contented. "I do the best I can," he says, "and leave the rest to God." He has the most absolute faith in prayer. He feels sure that prayer will bring everything that is desirable. Whenever he wants anything, from physical or spiritual strength, or money for his church or for some charitable purpose, he prays for it, he avers, and it always comes in due season. Still he does not neglect work. He is one of the hardest workers in all London, performing every day labor enough for half a dozen men.

Gen. Sheridan's First Victory.

Portland (Oregon) Bee.

At this juncture we may be pardoned for referring to Gen. Phil. Sheridan's first shot, as a remark of Gen. Grant called the incident to mind. It was in November, 1855. The Indians had attacked the block house at the Middle Cascades, and had the inmates badly whipped and in imminent danger of being massacred at any moment. A courier was sent flying away to Vancouver, where Sheridan held the fort at that time, calling for immediate assistance. Everything about the post was thrown into great commotion in the hurry and bustle of speedy departure. Sheridan caused an old fashioned iron cannon to be placed on board a little steamer, then, if we are not mistaken, under the charge of Capt. Bulger, who is one of the party in company with Gen. Grant, and in a remarkably short space of time was steaming away up the Columbia. Arriving at the Cascades, the cannon was put on shore and taken to position on the bank of the river in range of the beleagured blockhouse, which was surrounded by yelling savages. In the excitement of the moment the gun was placed near the bank and loaded very heavily. The order was given, a fearful boom, which crashed and reached throughout the mountains, was heard, the cannon kicked over the bluff and went splashing into the Columbus, 20 feet below. The artillery was silenced, and Sheridan stood perplexed. His chagrin was turned to joy as he beheld the savages running with all their speed for the mountains, yelling as only savages could. They had never before heard the report of a cannon, and imagined the judgment day had come. Sheridan won his first victory, saving the lives of those in the block-house and probably many others, as one success of the hostiles would have caused a raid down the river. Some of the men said the Indians did not quit running until they had crossed Snake River, in Idaho. A few years ago the cannon was recovered and brought to this city, where, we believe, it was broken up and cast into more useful form.

WEAK EYES.

How the "Pioneers" Fell Out.

Detroit Free Press.

An old pioneer sat in a Michigan avenue grocery yesterday, stroking his white beard and telling the group around the stove that he had seen a dozen just such winters as this, when in came a second old pioneer who had seen just as many wolves and bears in olden days, and who felt his importance just as much. The two eyed each other askance, and directly the first observed:

"Seems to me you are looking poorly for a man only 72 years old."

"Poorly!" snapped the other, "why, I sawed a quarter of a cord of wood this morning and went to market twice! I never felt better in my life, but it seems to me that you have weak eyes."

"Weak eyes! Why I can read any print without glasses; my eyes were never keener than now."

"Let's see which has the best eyes," remarked the grocer's clerk as he took a card from his pocket, and the two old pioneers cheerfully agreed."

The card was red on one side and blue on the other, and the clerk held

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JAN. 29 1880.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send THE BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage pre-paid):

WEEKLIES.	Single Copy.	With Blade.
Cleveland Leader	$2 00	$2 75
Chicago Current	4 00	4 50
Harper's Bazar	4 00	
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 50
New York Ledger	2 00	2 75
Prairie Farmer	2	5
Rural New Yorker	5 00	4 50
Scientific American	4 00	4 50
Saturday Night	4 00	
Western Rural	2 00	2 75
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 75
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake (Juvenile)	3 00	3 00
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	3 00
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 50
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 50	2 40
Phrenological Journal	1 50	3 00
Peterson's (Juvenile)	1 50	2 50
Young Folks' Monthly	1 10	2 2
Parents' Gazette (Juvenile)	50	2 00
The Morning, (Temperance)	75	2 00
American Builder Journal	2 00	2 50
Appleton's Journal	3 00	3 75
Andrews' Bazar	1 00	2 25
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 25	3 10
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 00
Godmund's Illustrated World	1 50	2 50
Lippincott's Popular Monthly	3 00	3 75
" Magazine	3 00	3 75
" Monthly	1 00	2
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	2 00	2 75
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 75
Scribner's Magazine	4 00	4 00
Good Company	3 00	3 75

Our agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the same time each subscriber of THE BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW CLUBS rates on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for THE BLADE, as stated.

As is the invariable custom, in all newspaper offices, a subscription year is reckoned as FIFTY-TWO WEEKS.

JAY GOULD has authorized the Governor of Kansas to draw on him for $5,000 to be expended in relieving those in distress in that State.

THE testimony has closed in the Kellogg-Spofford case, and the Committee allowed counsel two weeks from Monday next in which to prepare arguments to be submitted on printed briefs.

ODESSA must be a pleasant place in which to spend the Winter. The citizens there are firmly convinced that the City is undermined, and have appointed a Committee to make investigations.

IT is stated that under the new California Constitution, marriages cannot be legally solemnized in that State. The Constitution provides that licenses may be issued by a certain officer, but makes no provision for the appointment or election of such official.

SEN. FERRY has won the hearts of the Woman Suffrage agitators in proposing a constitutional amendment for their benefit, and his name is already proposed as their choice for President. Fortunately the Senator is a bachelor, and there is no Mrs. F. to grow jealous and kick up a fuss because the ladies fall in love with him.

THE Senatorial agony is over in Mississippi—J. Z. GEORGE having received the nomination on the 49th ballot. Now, who in thunder is GEORGE? He can't be a Brigadier—or else a "very little one," for his name and fame have never traveled outside of Mississippi. But BARKSDALE was defeated, thanks to GEORGE.

LOUISIANA Democrats believe in making sure of an office while they have a chance. The legislative caucus last night nominated Gen. R. S. GIBSON to succeed Sen. KELLOGG, whose term expires in 1883. GIBSON must be a very acceptable man—to Democrats—as he "went in" on the second ballot.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Stranger from the Emerald Island,
While you tarry on the dry land,
Ere you cross the raging main,
Solve the doubt that racks our brain.

How can any fellow tell
Whether he shall say *Par nell*,
Or, with strictest course and carnal,
Voice it roundly forth as *Pur nell*?

How can anybody know,
Since it lacks the Irish "O'"
Ere you seek the raging main,
Solve the doubt that haunts our brain.

THE latest move of the anti-Tildenites in New York is to put forward SANFORD E. CHURCH to contest the State delegation with the wily SAMMY. CHURCH, who is Chief Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals, stands well with his party, and as he has a healthy contempt for TILDEN, the opponents of the latter gentleman have concluded that CHURCH is just the man to concentrate on. TILDEN may go down, but if he does, the Democratic party of New York will go down with him—for a time, at least.

THE *Italie* says snow has fallen in Rome for the first time since 1871, to the great delight and wonder of the children born since that date. A brilliantly white sheet covered the all the roofs, and at about 9 A. M. the flakes came down so thickly that people might have fancied themselves in a Northern City. The illusion, however, was a short one, as at 10 the sun broke through the clouds and melted it, all away in half an hour. Snow has also fallen in great quantities at Genoa, Venice, Verona, Milan and Florence.

IT is not in good taste, to say nothing of policy, for metropolitan editors who imagine they mould public opinion and can say who shall and who shall not head the Republican Presidential ticket, to make war on every man spoken of for the nomination, unless he happens to be the one they favor. To press the claims of one particular candidate is all right, but this can be done without disparaging others just as worthy. The talk about any one Republican "saving" the party or "saving" any particular State is the veriest nonsense. The party is old enough and strong enough to save itself; it has done so before and will do so again. Republican editors should remember the war made on TILDEN by certain Democratic journals before his nomination, and with what terrible effect their arguments were used against the old sinner during the campaign. Let the Democrats have a monopoly of this mud-throwing and dirt-eating. Beware of the crow!

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The important question of the inviolability of telegraphic dispatches is now before the Committee of Privileges and Elections for consideration. Involving as it does the rights of every citizen of the United States, its settlement is of exceeding interest. Hitherto they have not been regarded by law as entitled to the same immunity from seizure as letters, but the investigation of the Ingalls election case has brought the matter forward in a way that demands attention.

The Telegraph Company retains in its possession for six months copies of all messages given to it for transmission, and also of all that are received for delivery. This is often of very great convenience, both for the protection of the Company and the advantage of the receiver or sender. These are held as private papers belonging to the latter persons, to which no one has any right.

It will be remembered that the Committee appointed a number of its members to examine the witnesses in the case mentioned, and they, by a subpœna to the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Topeka, Kan., ordered him to produce the copies of all telegrams sent to or from Sen. INGALLS, and several other persons named, within a certain time. This he emphatically refused to do without the consent of the parties and asked to be relieved from the requisition. The Committee are now investigating the subject.

There seems to be no reason why a telegram should not be held as inviolable as a letter. The latter, as is well known, is made by law sacred, the Supreme Court having declared that they "shall be as fully guarded from examination and inspection except as to their outward form and weight, as if they were retained by the parties forwarding them in their own domiciles." They cannot be taken from the mail and searched unless the warrant is based upon an oath similar to that required when papers in a household are examined.

This view of the sacredness of telegrams is now taken in several of the States where, in order to compel the production of a dispatch, it must be described with accuracy, and the necessity of its appearance to the case in hand made distinctly evident. In England, since the telegraph service was taken possession of by the Government the same rule has been observed.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives a somewhat lengthy review of the opinion of Gen. THOMPSON of that City, who has been retained as counsel both for the agent at Topeka and the Telegraph Company. The principal objections which he makes to the delivery of the messages in answer to the subpœna are as follows:

Third—That the search for and enforced production by the witness, of the papers called for, would be an "unreasonable and unlawful search and seizure," within the meaning of the fourth article of amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Fourth—Telegraphic communication, as it is now used by the public, is entitled to the same privacy and secrecy as is conferred upon communication through the United States mails.

Fifth—There is a stronger reason for the refusal to compel the production of telegraphic messages as evidence than that which applies to letters sent through the mail, in the fact that when messages are sent by telegraph they are usually so short as to render them blind and misleading to all except those who are parties to the correspondence, and therefore liable to misconstruction and injurious interpretations.

Sixth—As a matter of public policy which invites free communication, a declaration of the right to compel the production of this species of correspondence would operate as a restraint upon industry and enterprise, and also prevent that free social and family correspondence which should be encouraged.

Gen. THOMPSON supports these objections with many weighty reasons, and fortifies his position by the opinions of good authorities. His argument must appeal to the good sense of everybody, for if, upon the slightest suspicion, messages may be seized and examined, the telegraph must lose a large share of its usefulness. Its privacy should be hedged around with sufficient safeguards to prevent the violation of individual rights, for otherwise it is like what Mr. HITCHCOCK, of St. Louis, describes:

"Fishing for evidence on suspicion, without proof, is the very counterpart of a search-warrant obtained to hunt for goods not even alleged to have been stolen, and without any of the prerequisites which the Constitution exacts even for criminal justice."

THE WAY IT STANDS.

The BLADE published last week the result of the Cincinnati *Gazette's* interviews through its correspondents with 50 of the leading men in 18 Counties of Ohio with regard to their preferences for the next President. Since that time the inquiries in other parts of Ohio have been going on, and the whole result thus far sums up as follows:

Sherman	1,216
Blaine	597
Grant	318
Washburne	40
Garfield	39
Hayes	68
Bristow	6
Davenson	1
Stanley Matthews	6
Edmunds	6
Noonbee	82
Logan	2
Ben. Harrison	1
Chas. Foster	3
Woodford	1
Total	2,245

By this it will be seen that SHERMAN is yet ahead and BLAINE next. Reports from some of the Eastern States would seem to indicate that BLAINE stock is rising, while a few straws show that the wind may blow from an entirely different quarter. GARFIELD and WASHBURNE are both extremely popular and though, as yet, their names are but incidently spoken by the side of SHERMAN, BLAINE and GRANT, there is time enough for the tide to bear either one of them to the head of the Republican ticket. The coming man, oh! who is he?" must continue to be the leading question for some time to come, for both Democrats and Republicans, and lively discussions will be the order of the day.

THE man who claims that there is any likeness between the Louisiana and Maine cases simply shows his own ignorance of the matter, or his capacity for brazen assertions. No vote was thrown out in Louisiana except for causes which every man must admit were entirely sufficient. There was no quibbling over whether a candidate's name was spelled out properly or not; the trifling mission of one of the seven notices required to be posted did not enter into discussion. Indubitable proof the most terrible outrage justified every rejection; wholesale murder and ruffianly violence of all kinds, including wide-spread terrorism, were proved and virtually confessed, before a vote was thrown out. It is preposterous to assume any parralelism between this, and the outrage in Maine, where a man who received two-thirds of the entire vote, is unseated and his place given to his Democratic competitor, because in one Precinct he is voted for as *John* T. WALLACE, and in another as *J.* T. WALLACE.

A JUROR'S FREAK.

The jury in their final ballot in the trial of Rev. HAYDEN for murder, stood 11 for acquittal and one for a verdict of murder in the second degree. The case affords another illustration of the strange freaks which are developed in the jury room, and which are largely based on the principle that a compromise is pretty apt to be "about right," when the doubtful juror or jurors cannot decide upon a more positive course. It was an old Scotch jury, if we remember right, which having failed to find sufficient evidence of the guilt of the accused for manslaughter, satisfied their consciences and vindicated the majesty of the law by bringing in a verdict against him for horse stealing. The verdict of the twelfth juror in the Hayden case seems to have been of the same character.

Those who have followed this very remarkable case in all its windings with half the attention that would be bestowed by the average juror in the box, recognize fully that in the guilt or innocence of the accused there could be no middle ground. Either he was guilty of murder in the first degree, or he was a perfectly innocent man. The State took this position unqualifiedly from the first, and its entire line of prosecution was directed to establishing the willful, malicious and premeditated killing of MARY STANNARD by the prisoner. The motive was found in an alleged illicit connection, which threatened, by its inevitable exposure, to blast the fair name of the guilty man, and to wreck his domestic happiness. Having determined to accomplish the girl's death, he procured a package of arsenic and under the pretense of giving her medicine for a different purpose, administered it at a secret interview which he had arranged with MARY, at her father's house, only a few hours before. The unhappy girl, almost as soon as she had swallowed the poison began to feel its effects, was seized with the horrible suspicion that she had been deceived, and began to utter screams which threatened to betray the entire situation to any chance passer-by. Terrified at this danger, the clergyman first struck his victim with a stone and afterwards finished his work with a pocket knife, which he returned to his pocket, and which was afterwards found to contain blood. To substantiate this theory which was set up by the State, the prosecution alleged that the accused had purchased arsenic a few days before the murder, that he had an opportunity to hold an interview with MARY in private, and that he was absent from home at the time of the murder.

On the trial, the prosecution failed to reveal any improper intimacy between the accused and the murdered girl, or to show that she was pregnant at the time of her death. The package of arsenic which the accused acknowledged he had purchased, was found where he said he had placed it in his barn. The blood in the knife was explained by proving that a short time before one of the clergyman's children had cut his finger in whittling. The accused accounted for his whereabouts during the afternoon of the murder, and was able to show the work which he had been engaged upon at that time. Finally, a most rigid and minute examination of his clothing failed to show any trace of blood, although it was the testimony of reliable witnesses that the death of the girl could not have taken place as claimed without reddening the person and clothing of her murderer.

Here, then, are the few main outlines of the prosecution and the defense, omitting questions pertaining to the quantity and character of the arsenic purchased. On this line the attorneys for the State made their attack, and the circumstances attending the murder, as already shown, were of such a character as made it possible to accuse or convict a prisoner of nothing short of murder in the first degree. Remove the arsenic, and an unpremeditated murder would have been possible. But the unquestioned facts showed that two distinct separate means had been used to take the life of MARY STANNARD. Whoever administered the poison struck the fatal blows with the stone and the knife; the physical violence was but the inevitable but unexpected recourse of the poisoner. The first act bespoke cool, deliberate intent; the second, whatever it may have been under other circumstances, was but a supplement to the first. It is impossible that the clergyman, coming suddenly upon a sick and apparently dying woman, could have first struck her with a stone, and afterward cut her throat with his pocket knife. And yet this theory, and this only would give any possible ground for a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Either Mr. HAYDEN should hang, or he should walk out of his prison door a man whose innocence has been fully vindicated. But as the law stands a verdict of 11 to one is not a verdict of acquittal, and both the accused and the public have a right to hope that subsequent developments may yet throw light on this mysterious affair, and place the guilt of a terrible murder where it justly belongs.

SIX SPLENDID STORIES.

We desire especially to recommend to lovers of good stories, the six books named below, which constitute the popular "Cobweb Series" of novels by distinguished writers, both American and foreign. Persons ordering any one of these books can depend upon getting first class fiction. Each volume is bound in cloth, ornamented in black, red and gilt, and printed on tinted paper. The regular price is $1.50, but we will send either book named for $1.00, or either book and the BLADE one year for $2.30. The titles are:

JACK, a novel from the French of Alphonse Daudet, translated by Mary Neal Sherwood; 264 pages. "Jack" is somewhat in Bret Harte's best vein though with less humor and more moral force than he has displayed.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT, from the German of F. W. Hackländer translated by Mrs. Kaufman. Hackländer is very justly called "the Dickens of Germany," and his stories have a wonderfully graphic and life-like power.

THE SALON, by Alphonse Daudet; translated by Lucy H. Hooper; 320 pages. A charming collection of sketches of Parisian life. The author is gifted with rare and remarkable qualifications—imagination, intelligence, the power of creating character.

SIDONIE, from the French of Alphonse Daudet, translated by Mary Neal Sherwood; 262 pages. This brilliant novel is pronounced in Paris the best novel which has appeared there within the last 25 years.

VINETA, the Phantom City, from the German of E. Werner, translated by Frances A. Shaw; 414 pages. This is a thrilling novel of German and Polish life. All the novels of Werner are pure, and written with a high moral purpose.

THE LITTLE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING, by Alphonse Daudet, translated by Mary Neal Sherwood; 344 pages. In this and others of his works, the author's power of creating character is not matched by any living writer.

A SPECIAL from Washington says it is in contemplation by the President to remove Mr. HILDARD, Minister to Brazil, and give the place to Gen. SCHENCK.

A SENATORIAL DISORDER.

The United States Senate stands before the world as the representative of the strength and dignity of the nation. While the House is more directly of the people, and expresses their will, it has not the prestige of the Senate in the way of commanding reverential respect. Undignified scenes in the House are little regarded. They are out of place, but yet do not shock the sentiment of the public as the same thing would in the Senate Chamber.

But the prestige of the Senate is fast passing away. The "potent, grave and reverend signiors" have become in behavior the veriest school boys, if we may trust the telegraphic reports of their conduct. When it becomes necessary for the Vice President to become the pedagogue in order to produce a decent degree of order among the members in the hours that are appointed for business, the country may well feel itself disgraced, and that the days of glory for the Senate are over, at least while constituted as at present. No greater rudeness can be offered to a member of any body, than to keep up an audible conversation while he is addressing it upon any subject in which all are presumed to have a common interest, and yet we are told that on Tuesday last the disorder was so great that the speakers could not be heard, and though President WHEELER repeatedly called the members to order, like a pack of school boys under poor subjection, they subsided but for a few moments, and then their tongues began wagging again. At last Mr. WHEELER was obliged to order the Sergeant-at-Arms to seat the Senators who were standing, which it is to be regretted could not have been done in a way to recall the days when they stood in a wholesome awe of their mothers' slippers.

THE fate in store for political traitors has a fair illustration in the case of ex-Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania. He is a very able man, but ambitious, and, like another illustrious individual, through his ambition fell. In an evil hour he thought he saw the way open for a return to power of the Democratic party. He made up his mind that if he could obtain the lead of the party in his State, and ride into office on the "tidal wave," he would stand a fair chance when National offices were dispensed; and so he deserted the party which had honored and trusted him, and joined his fortunes with the Democracy. His apostacy was rewarded by a Congressional nomination and he thought he was sure of an election. But when the ballots were counted poor CURTIN was found to lack several hundred votes of a majority. To be beaten was bad enough, but to be beaten by a Greenbacker—"the natural ally of the Democracy," as TOM EWING would say—was gall and wormwood to the ex-Governor. He would not accept the popular verdict against him, but began a contest for the seat to which another had been chosen. But even with a Democratic House to appeal to, and his desertion of the Republican party to plead for him, CURTIN still stands out in the cold, and is likely to continue out.

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft a-gley"—

when the people get after them with paper ballots.

MR. ACKLEN, the Louisiana Congressman who has on several occasions occupied unenviable positions before the country, was detected the other day in a very small trick. He had been laboring for some time to get some claim before the House, but without success, the matter being referred to Mr. KING, of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. During Mr. KING's absence from the City, ACKLEN presented to the House what purported to be a favorable report on his claim. Unfortunately for ACKLEN, Mr. KING returned unexpectedly, and his attention being called to the matter, he was naturally indignant, and instructed ACKLEN to immediately withdraw the report, which the latter reluctantly did.

FASHION AND THE MORMONS.

From the days of ADAM down to the present, it has always been a woman who was to blame for anything untoward happening to man, and usually the sin that she commits is through her vanity. Mother EVE was not satisfied with the style of dress accorded to her, and the same dissatisfaction has extended to all of her descendants. Now comes forward the Utah delegate to Congress, Mr. CANNON, who declares that if polygamy goes under it will not be from the stringent regulations of Government, nor the war carried on against it in every way by the Gentiles. It will not be legislated out of existence, nor crushed by public sentiment, but will die because the sisters are imbibing a love for fashion and gay apparel, and to gratify this great, expense will be entailed upon the husbands. Of course Mr. CANNON would have it understood that Mormon lords never deny their wives anything they ask, even if it should involve the sacrifice of all of their substance.

It is strange that Mormon women do not view this thing in the right light, and check the rising desire for good clothes. How can any one of them answer to her own conscience for this ruin which she brings upon her quarter or eighth or fifteenth of a man, as the case may be? Certainly she cannot desire to please any other masculine fraction with her good looks. All that her religion requires of her is to cherish her precious morsel with tender care, in order that "it," individually, or "he," concretely, may subdivide indefinitely.

Mr. CANNON would banish the milliner and dressmaker, and then, such is the vitality of polygamy, it would endure in spite of all Gentile effort or Congressional legislation. He believes if women would let fashion alone, that, placed side by side, monogamy would go down before polygamy, because of the superiority of the latter system.

Mr. CANNON has a melo-dramatic sort of way of talking about his religious faith and the fervor of the Mormon belief in plural marriages that no persecution can shake, which is very thrilling. It is entirely for the preservation of personal purity and public morality that the revelation was made to Joe SMITH, and Joe belonging to a family without beginning or ending, could neither deceive or be deceived. Mr. CANNON talks well. Mormonism is not dead yet, but its foundation stone is receiving some well directed blows and more will come. Faith works wonders, and if it is faith and not sensuality that actuates the Saints, the end of polygamy may be, as the Utah delegate asserts, far distant,—if the sisters will not persist in being fashionable.

"LITERATURE OF ANDERSONVILLE."

The Way "Andersonville" Strikes George Alfred Townsend.

"Gath," in Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 12.

As an instance of the duration of war memories and feelings, I may instance a huge new book called "Andersonville," by John McElroy managing editor of the Daily Toledo BLADE. It has 640 pages of large octavo type, and is illustrated with 154 engravings, all original. It is dedicated to Judge Noah H. Swayne, of the Supreme Court, whose sons, lawyers in Toledo, are friends of the author. Judge Swayne, I may remark, was born in the same County where John Brown was hanged, but that has not prevented him from being a strong anti-slavery man. In a letter to me, the author of this book—whom I met last Summer in Toledo, an unusually intelligent, bright, handsome young fellow—says that there had been sold 20,000 copies before it had appeared at all, merely through the announcements and returns of agents who had taken out a little abstract or specimen copy, which is put out in advance of a subscription book.

McElroy began to publish his Andersonville memories in the BLADE newspaper, and the avidity with which they were seized, showed that the country people have no memory so powerful as the war. There is no use deploring this fact. It is a warning to men not to begin wars unless on the most reasonable grounds. The treatment of the Union prisoners throughout the war was hard, if on no other ground than climate and inland confinement. The Confederate prisoners were taken to high latitudes and generally to points on the salt water like Fort Warren, Fort Lafayette and Fort Schuyler, which were virtual summer resorts, and also Johnson's Island, out on the bosom of Lake Erie. Perhaps the worst prison in the North was Elmira, but that was also in a high latitude. Andersonville, Florence, Richmond, Milan and many other prison pens in the South were deadly places, and the terrible mortality sufficiently reveals them. Young McElroy lays the principal blame of Andersonville on John H. Winder, who, he says, was one of the worst men that ever lived. Winder was a son of that Gen. William Winder, of Maryland, who lost the battle of Bladensburg, and let Washington be destroyed. McElroy says that the jailor (his son) was "an obscure, dull old man, a common-place descendant of pseudo-aristocracy." He did not solicit a command in the field, recollecting his father's fate there, and, "taking up his quarters in Richmond, became a sort of informer-general, high incarcerator and general eavesdropper for his intimate friend, Jefferson Davis. He pried and spied into every man's bedroom and family circle to discover traces of Union sentiment. The wildest tales malice and vindictiveness could concoct found welcome reception in his ears. He was only too willing to believe, that he might find excuse for harrying and prosecuting. He arrested, imprisoned, banished and shot people until the patience of even the citizens of Richmond gave way, and pressure was brought upon Jefferson Davis to secure the suppression of his satellite. For a long time Davis resisted, but at last yielded, and transferred Winder to the office of Commissary General of Prisoners. The delight of the Richmond people was great. One of the papers expressed it in an article the key note of which was: "Thank God that Richmond is at last rid of Old Winder! God have mercy upon those to whom he has been sent."

WINDER AND WIRZ

McElroy says that from the time Winder assumed command of all the prisoners east of the Mississippi, in the Fall of 1863, down to January 1, 1865, when he died, 25,000 incarcerated men died in the most horrible manner.

It was good for Winder's family's reputation that he died in January, 1865, or he certainly would have been hanged in April, 1865. His subordinate and tool, Wirz, was hanged. These two men are sketched as follows by McElroy:

"There rode in among us a few days after our arrival an old man, whose collar bore the wreathed stars of a Major General. Heavy white locks fell from beneath his slouched hat nearly to his shoulders. Sunken gray eyes, too dull and cold to light up, marked a hard stony face, the salient feature of which was a thin lipped compressed mouth, with the corners drawn down deeply—the mouth which seems the world over to be the index of selfish, cruel, sulky malignance. This was John H. Winder, the malign genius, who in August could point to 3,081 new made graves for the month and exultantly tell his hearers that he was doing more for the Confederacy than 20 regiments."

Wirz, the Swiss, is thus described: "He was an under-sized, fidgety man, with an insignificant face and a mouth that protruded like a rabbit's. His bright little eyes, like those of a squirrel or a rat, assisted in giving his countenance a look of kinship to the family of rodent animals—a genius which lives by stealth and cunning. He was dressed in a pair of gray trousers, with the other part of his body covered with a calico garment like that which small boys used to wear, called 'waists.' Upon his head was perched a little gray cap. Sticking to his belt and fastened to his wrist by a strap two or three feet long was one of those formidable—looking but harmless English revolvers that have 10 barrels around the edge of the cylinder and fire a musket-ball from the center. Wirz was not a villain of large mental caliber, with a genius for cruelty. He was simply contemptible from whatever point of view he was studied. Gnat-brained, cowardly and feeble natured, he had not a quality that commanded respect from any one who knew him. His cruelty did not seem designed so much as the ebullitions of a peevish, snarling little temper, united to a mind incapable of conceiving the results of his acts, or understanding the pain he was inflicting."

John McElroy was in the 16th Illinois Cavalry. He was captured in East Tennessee, and first confined at Richmond in Libby, Pemberton's Building and Belle Isle. He was sent to Andersonville in February, 1864, and remained there until the capture of Atlanta, which he vividly describes. Hearing one of the prison guards sing out from the top of the fence at night: "Post Number Foah, half-past eight o'clock, and Atlanta has gone to hell!"

Then he was removed to Savannah, and again removed to Andersonville, where a Southern orator undertook to have the men enlist in the Confederacy. The entire camp, being under drill, left the orator standing on the stump. An attempt was made that night, he says, to massacre the prisoners. McElroy was taken to Blackshear and again to Savannah, and then to Florence, which was scarcely less terrible than Andersonville. He was finally removed to Fort Fisher or Wilmington, and brought to Annapolis by the ocean.

THE GUILTY.

This book on Andersonville is the most extensive story that has been published, and his examination of the cause of the mortality and the prisoners responsibility for it is calm and clear. He copies the order of Winder at Andersonville July 27, 1864, as sufficient proof of the cruelty of that person:

"Order No. 13.—The officers on duty and in charge of the Florida Artillery at the time will, upon receiving notice that the enemy has approached within seven miles of this post, open upon the stockade with grapeshot, without reference to the situation beyond these lines of defense.

"JOHN H. WINDER,
"Brigadier General Commanding."

This was equivalent to ordering 25 cannons filled with grape and canister at 200 yards range, to open upon 30,000 prisoners. The Winder family has been in other respects unfortunate, as in some of their operations in Maryland, since the war, in getting bonds ostensibly to build railroads which have never been built. It was to Winder that Robert Ould addressed the letter from City Point, Virginia, in 1863, saying: "The arrangement I have made works largely in our favor. We get rid of a set of miserable wretches, and receive some of the best material I have ever seen." GATH.

A NOTABLE DECREASE IN FAILURES.

Annual Circular of the Mercantile Agency.

The figures presented by the Mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., in relation to the failures of 1879, afford a most conclusive proof as to the healthy condition of business. According to the elaborate array of statistics presented in the Annual Circular, it appears that the mercantile failures for 1879 were 6,658 in number, compared with 10,478 in 1878, a decrease of 3,820. But it is in the amount of liabilities that the decrease is most marked. In 1878 the indebtedness due by parties who failed was 234 millions of dollars, while in 1879 the liabilities were only 98 millions. In order to show that the reduction last year is not only great as compared with 1878, but compares most favorably with other years, the following table is given, by which the failures and liabilities are shown since 1872:

Year.	Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
1872	4,069	$121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,900
1874	5,830	155,239,000
1875	7,740	201,060,000
1876	9,092	191,117,000
1877	8,872	190,669,936
1878	10,478	234,383,132
1879	6,658	98,149,063

The Agency says in relation to the figures for the year just closed:

"The phenomenal character of the year 1879 has, in nothing else, a more complete illustration than is furnished by the figures of failures herewith sumbitted. The year has been remarkable for the extent and rapidity of its profits, resulting from an advance in values and an increased volume of trade. But the foregoing figures show also that it has been equally remarkable from its decrease in losses from bad debts. The loss, or lock up, by failures, which in 1878 amounted to 234 millions of dollars, in 1879 amounted to only 98 millions—a loss lessened by over two and a half millions per week for the entire year! It is probable that the gains from legitimate advances in the prices of merchandise have been even greater in the aggregate than this sum; but to the comparatively limited class who suffer most by mercantile failures, the profits realized from merchandise sold in the year, have hardly been as great as the lessened loss made by debts in 1879, as compared with 1878. Not only, therefore, have large actual profits been made upon sales, but the decrease in the extent of losses incurred is so accurately measured by the figures herewith presented, that their testimony to the prosperity of the year is most significant."

The following table shows the geographical distribution of the failures and the percentages in each locality, which contains some very suggestive comparisons:

	1879.				
STATES.	Number in Business.	Failures.	Percentage of Failures.	Total Liabilities.	Average Liability.
Eastern	82,332	970	1 in every 85	$15,577,223	$16,059
Middle	227,537	2,269	1 in every 100	43,534,399	19,347
South	100,574	1,056	1 in every 95	15,876,738	14,755
West'n	256,683	1,408	1 in ev'y 182	21,376,519	15,188
Pac. & T.	32,155	715	1 in every 45	9,953,458	13,949
Total for U. S.	702,157	6,658	1 in every 105	98,149,063	14,741
Canada	105,904	1,092	1 in every 20	20,317,937	15,430

The foregoing table, the report says, conveys a better idea than any other of the real decrease in the *number* of failures, apart from the *amount* of indebtedness. The difference in the aggregate between 6 658 in number in 1879, as compared with 10,478 in 1878, seems much greater when it is realized that, in 1879, only one trader in every 105 failed, as against one in every 64 in 1878. Extending the comparison back over some years, these are the results: In 1876 every 69th man succumbed; in 1877 every 73d; in 1878 every 64th, while for 1879 it was only every 105th trader who laid down his load. In an army of over 700,000 an improvement so marked would certainly beget a most hopeful confidence in its chances of success. A comparison of these figures with those that unfortunately still prevail in Canada, gives point to the marvelous improvement in the United States, though in the Dominion the signs of better times are unmistakeable.

A general survey of the commercial horizon by the Agency whose opportunities for observation are unequalled, begets the following conclusions:

"All the conditions which were enumerated a year ago, in our circular, as indicating a probable return of prosperity, still exist, but in even greater force, now that the prosperity hoped for has been attained. A fear has been felt by some that the activity in trade, and especially the advance in values, could not be maintained; and that the improvement in business generally was not of sufficiently gradual growth to be lasting. But, as the months go by, the signs of reaction seems less and less marked. Speculation, it is true, has been indulged in as regards numerous articles, and at one time bid fair to become destructive; but it was not allowed to go far enough to seriously increase production, or to disturb domestic or foreign trade, and the year closed with numerous encouraging signs of steadiness in extent and character of trade, and also a firmness in prices, which are consistent only with a healthy demand. The bank returns from the clearing houses of 22 leading Cities, through which the banks settle their balances, indicate that the volume of trade for December was larger, by nearly 50 per cent., than for the same month in 1878; and the percentage of increased business over last year was even greater in that month, than for any other month in the year. Considering the activity of the preceding three months, and the fact that speculative operations were largely restricted, the showing for the last month of the year is significant. The ability of the country to buy and pay for all the merchandise manufactured and imported need not be doubted, in the face of its productive power and what it has to sell, as indicated by the increased volume and variety of its exports."

The basis for the prosperity in trade which has dawned upon the country, seems well founded, by the following sketches to the condition of the varied classes of the people.

"The cost of living for the vast class whose expenditure is mainly for food and clothing has not advanced in the same ratio as the power to earn money has increased; while the number of unemployed is less than at any time within the past seven years. If this is the condition of those who are nearest the base of the superstructure of society, it is the surest sign of a healthy prosperity. Next to them comes the great army of agricultural producers, and all dependent upon them. These have had several years of remarkably good fortune, culminating in the past year with prices beyond all expectation, and yielding such returns as to make all who participated, not only able to buy largely, but also to pay promptly. The rapid movement to new and fertile regions by skilled farmers, and, above all, the steady stream of foreign immigration that flows to our shores, visibly augment the producing power of the country, and its capacity to absorb and pay for what is needed to create a prosperous internal trade. The developments of the mineral resources has also attracted numbers to mining regions who formerly were over crowding other venues of business, or were absolutely idle, but who now earn for themselves a liberal compensation in new fields of exertion. The operatives in almost every manufacturing district are busily employed, and all who are willing to work may do so with a fair remuneration. The traders who live by supplying all these classes with the necessaries and luxuries of life have shared in the general improvement, and the competition being somewhat lessened in many localities, through failures and other causes, the opportunities for a profit seem to be increased. Ascending the scale to those in circumstances somewhat easier, the condition of things is certainly much improved. Numerous assets of slow character have begun to yield a return; indebtedness has been largely extinguished or put in easy shape for ultimate liquidation. The profits of the year just closed have been so large and universal, that a freedom of expenditure seems justified, greater than has been prevalent for years.

"In fact, a review of all classes, upon whose condition the soundness and activity of the trade of the country depends, begets the belief that the prosperous period which has now set in is likely to continue. The large profits of 1879, which were made up largely of suddenly enhanced values, will hardly be duplicated during the current year; but that the volume of business will continue large, and that a fair return will be realized, is surely a reasonable expectation. There are few disturbing elements discoverable, except they are forced upon the country by politicians or speculators; while the indications are numerous that the permanence of the present prosperous period is assured."

Notwithstanding these generally favorable observations, the following thoughtful paragraph seems not out of place:

"The sudden transition from a long and severe depression to a condition of the highest prosperity in the trade of the country, may be productive of other things besides large profits, enhanced values and improved prospects. The tendency to overbuy at high figures, to stimulate production beyond the real demand, and above all, the extension of unwise credits, as the result of largely increased sales, are dangers which every sagacious business man will be most careful to avoid in just such times as these. While the debt-paying power of numerous traders has been immensely increased by the revival of trade, it must not be forgotten that there are thousands of business men whose condition, six months ago, was well nigh hopeless. The condition of this class cannot have been transformed from chronic insecurity to entire safety by the magic of a few brief months of renewed confidence and unwonted activity in trade. It is true that a vast number of traders, owing to the enforced contraction of the last few years, were in the best possible condition to avail themselves of the sudden return of prosperity, and consequently the number of those who have improved their condition is very great; but there yet remains a great army whose position did not permit participation, to any large extent, in the sudden gains which have been made, while, of course, no degree of prosperity will make safe for credit those who lack business capacity, or those whose character must, in any case, make them unworthy of confidence."

LA CREME DES CHRONIQUES.

What the Alleged Wits of Paris Find to Say in Their Newspapers.

New York Sunday World.

The chimney is on fire at Mme. D.'s. "Don't be afraid, madame; don't be afraid," says the footman calmly to his alarmed mistress; "there is no danger."

"But you don't know anything about it, John, and so why do you tell me there is no danger?"

"I know I don't, madame, but it is to reassure you."

* * *

Littre and Robin, who were associated in the preparation of a famous "Dictionary of Medicine," were two very absent minded men.

One day when they were seated side by side at the same table at their work, one feeling his leg itch, laid down his pen to scratch it.

Unhappily, in his absent mindedness, he began scratching his companion's leg.

His companion, perceiving that his leg was being scratched, inferred that he was scratching it himself, and laid down his pen so as to be able to devote himself exclusively to the operation.

* * *

When Heinrich Heine was traveling with his wife in the South of France, the violinist Ernst intrusted to his care a superb Lyons sausage, to be presented to a common friend a homeopathic doctor in Paris.

The way was long and the travelers became hungry. No provisions were obtainable, and finally Mme Heine, being tempted of the devil appetite, took of the sausage a wee, wee piece and did eat it. Heine tasted it too, and lo! it was very good.

The unhappy sausage proved a delightful but constantly diminishing companion, and when

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once into the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems, and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper for the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms, or corporations, doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate sheets. Questions for this department should never be written on the same sheet with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

D. P. D., Hartlandville, Ind.: Probably a fraud.

W. F., McMillan, Tenn.—We know nothing to the contrary.

S. W. G., King City, Kan.—Write to Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

O. S. N., York, Neb.: Try Orange Judd & Co., No. 245 Broadway, New York.

J. A. M., York, Pa.—We are sorry to say we do not handle the book you name.

W. H. C., Springfield, O.: The poem is contained in a number of elocutionary works.

L. W., Prom's Grove, Kan.—Write to the Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

S. S., Barrie, D. T.: We would recommend for your purpose the Scientific American, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

JOHN MARTIN, Legrand, Ind., wishes the address of Dr. Sharp, who was hospital surgeon of Gayoso Hospital, at Memphis, Tenn., in June or July, in 1863.

W. G. M., Sistersville, W. Va., asks: "Where is Watkins Glen?"—In Schuyler County, New York, near the Village of Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake.

JAMES E. RHEA, Pulaski, Ind., wishes to obtain the address of John V. Cheshonnie, in Andersonville, and who is familiar with the facts regarding his death in prison.

J. W. L., Flint, Ill.: The book you name is genuine, that is to say, its contents are there, although it is neither so large now—so expensive as other editions. The book is a very good one for the price.

J. H. H., Pontiac, Mich.: Do not ask questions whose answers are unprofitable to the questioner, and readers in general. Life is too short to spend in looking up things that are worthless when found.

W. A. T., Hopkins Station, Mich.: Trautwein's Engineer's Pocket Book is a perfect manual for those who have already studied engineering. For manual of the steam engine address Henry Carey Baird, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. H. V., Palmer, Ills., asks: "Why has the small State of Rhode Island two capitals?"—It would puzzle a politician to give any good reason. Connecticut gave up the expensive and useless plan some years ago, and it is probable that Rhode Island will do so at no distant day.

H. C. H., Chester, Ill.: We gave full particulars regarding the Maine election from week to week, while the canvass of votes was pending, with reasons of Gov. Garcelon and his Council for rejecting certain of the returns. It would occupy too much space to repeat them here.

T. H. Fack, Pittsburg, Ioa., asks: "Will some one please inform me through this department who was surgeon of the Pioneer Corps (commanded by D. P. Thelanen, Chief of Engineers,) of the First Brigade, Second Division, 16th Army Corps, at Corinth, Miss., about July, 1863, and what is his postoffice address?"

HARVEY S., Ashgrove, Neb.: Nothing has ever been done with Burchard's bill for giving a land warrant to every soldier in the late rebellion. To give an opinion as to whether the Weaver bill and the bounty equalization bill will pass or not is, merely to give an opinion. We do not believe, however, that either bill will become a law during the present session of Congress.

J. H. M., Malta Bend, Mo., writes: "I know of no honest voting Democrat with which to start the man of sin (Democracy so called, than the Toledo. Sometimes we get a "Harrison" to take a copy, and he reads his paper and curses because of Nasby's letters. We reply, 'Nasby writes good, wholesome doctrine, just such as you all endorse coming from any other source.'"

OLD FARMER, Toledo, O., asks: "Will you please tell me whether the half dollars of 1875, 1876 and 1877 are worth any more than their face value, and where they can be sold, if they are?"—The half dollars of 1875 have no value above their face; those of 1876 are worth from 50c to $1.00, and those of 1877, from 55c to $1.10. Write to S. K. Hartwell, Times Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. C. F., Moorefield, Ind., asks: "Please give a list of the Continental Presidents, and their date of going in and going out."—We are not sure that we understand you. In the Provisional Government from the close of the war of the Revolution to April, 1789, no such office as President existed. Washington was the first President under the Constitution adopted 1787, and prior to that time Congress was the chief governing power.

G. S. B., Neapolis, O., writes, "In your issue of January 17 you answer a question of H. M. M., Gallatin, Mo., and say that the salary grab was repealed January 12, 1874, etc. Now, if said act was repealed, why is it that the President and members of Congress still get the same salary as before the repeal?"—Congressmen do not get the same salary, but the President's salary was not changed by the repealing act, but allowed to remain at $50,000 per annum. Members of Congress now receive the same pay as they did prior to the passage of the salary act.

G. B. F., Mayview, Ioa., asks: "Will you please state how many members each of the leading religious denominations have in the world?"—According to the latest statistics the following are the estimated numbers of religious denominations among English-speaking communities throughout the world: Episcopalians, 18,000,000; Methodists of all descriptions, 16,000,000; Roman Catholics, 13,500,000; Presbyterians of all descriptions, 10,250,000; Baptists of all descriptions, 8,000,000; Congregationalists, 6,000,000; Unitarians, 1,000,000; minor religious orders, 1,500,000; of no particular religion, 8,500,000; totals, 84,750,000.

R. H. H., Sunnum, Ills., asks: "How is the name of John McElroy, the author of 'Andersonville,' pronounced? Some claim that it ought to be pronounce I Mack L' Roy, while others claim it should be *Mackelroy*."—The latter is the correct pronunciation. R. H. H. will probably remember the song that was quite popular a few years ago, and which the author of "Andersonville's" comrades used to sing of him sportively:

"He was his mother's joy,
For he was the boy with the auburn hair
And his name was McElroy."

This gives the pronunciation exactly.

J. I. K., Cedarville, Ind., says: "In your issue of January 8, in answer to "Politician," of Decatur, Ioa., you state that greenbackers are not taxable for State and County purposes. I would like to know if the U. S. Courts have so decided. We believe that a case involving the right of States—municipal or other corporations to tax United States notes has never been presented directly to the U. S. Supreme Court. The act of March 3, 1868, and similar acts passed at a later day, distinctly declare that "all the bonds and treasury notes of United States notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority."

JOHN KYLE, Caroline, Minn., late of Co. A, 9th Minnesota Infantry, writes: "I have been reading of the sufferings of prisoners in Andersonville and other Southern prison hells. I was captured at Guntown and endured the same kind of treatment as the author of "Andersonville." We were sold out by Sturgis to Gen. Forrest on the 10th of June, 1864. During my captivity I was confined at Oxford, Miss., Canton, Jackson, Meridian, Selma and Cahaba. If I should give my dying testimony to the treatment received, I could not make it as bad as it was. I was a prisoner 10 months and three days, had all the inducements offered that the rebels could think of to go into their foundry and help make guns to kill our men with, but told them I would fight it out on the line I had chosen of my own free will. I would like to hear from some of the boys that were in prison with me."

G. F., Livermore, Me., asks: "What was 'Stonewall' Jackson's reason for, why was he so called, and when did he die?"—Thomas Jonathan Jackson received the sobriquet of 'Stonewall' in consequence of a remark made at the first battle of Bull Run, "Here is Jackson standing like a stonewall. After the engagement at Chancellorsville (May 2) was apparently over, Jackson with a small escort rode into the woods to reconnoitre; on their return the party were mistaken for Union scouts, and fired upon by his own men. He received three balls, one through each hand, and one which shattered the shoulder. After he was placed upon a litter one of the bearers stumbled, and the wounded General fell out, striking on the broken shoulder. His arm was then amputated, but pneumonia soon set in, and was the immediate cause of his death, May 10, 1863.

G. F. H., Adamsville, Pa., asks: "Will you please explain how the price of grain by the cental may be expressed; that is, how we are to reduce the price of grain by the bushel to the price per cental?"—A bushel of wheat weighs 60 lbs., a bushel of corn or rye 56 lbs., of barley 48 lbs., of oats 32 lbs. The New York Produce Exchange resolved some time since, that after the 1st of January, 1880, transactions shall be in centals, or 100 lbs., the same as in Liverpool. To get the value of a bushel of grain at a given price per cental, multiply by the number of pounds to the bushel and divide by 100. Thus, corn at $1.25 per cental, to multiply 1.15 by 56 and divide by 100 will give .64 4-10 as the price per bushel; oats at $1.50 per cental will be nearly 48 cents per bushel. The New York Produce Exchange has published a volume of comprehensive tables to exhibit the relation of the cental to different bushels.

O. E. V., Andover, Ill., asks: "Will you please explain how Edison's lamp is constructed, and how much it will cost, and where it is bought?"—Mr. Edison's lamp, already described in the PRESS, consists of a small pear shaped globe, in which is contained a slender strip of carbonized paper, bent in the form of a horseshoe, which is held by two platinum clamps. With these is connected the two copper wires which supply the electricity. Before it is set up the air is exhausted from the globe, which prevents the destruction of the carbons by the action of the oxygen, a thing which would certainly take place if they became so highly heated in the open air. We believe that Mr. Edison declines to sell any lamps or royalties for producing this light till he has been enabled by further experiments to obviate some existing difficulties. The cost of producing the lamps is said to be about twenty five cents each.

G. F. S., Upper Sandusky, O., asks: "Will you please state what are the duties of an express company in delivering packages consigned to their care?"—An express company is bound to deliver the package to the person named as consignee, and to place it within his premises. It is not sufficient to leave it on the sidewalk if the office is on the first floor, or to leave it in the lower hall if the office is up stairs. A man who has an office below cannot insist that the carrier shall take the package up stairs; but one whose office is up-stairs may refuse to accept delivery unless the package is brought to him at the room or place where he transacts his business. There is no warrant in law for the delivery on the sidewalk of a package that may easily be carried inside; and if the office of the consignee is on the second, third or fourth floor, he may require that the package be brought thither to him.

F. P. E., Shell Rock, Kans., asks; "Who is the author of the line, 'Consistency's a jewel'?"—None of the authorities have ever been able to trace it, and its authorship remains unknown. The Albany correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial (just before his recent death) quoted from an old scrap book the lines containing the quotation "Consistency is a jewel," but they proved to be the same old hoax that we exposed several years since. There never was a publication called "Murtagh's Collection of Ancient Ballads," nor is there to be found in the British Museum a ballad called "Jolly Robyn Roughhead." Those verses, and another short poem written to include the long sought for line,

Though lost to sight to memory dear,

were clever inventions of a young man employed on a paper in New Orleans. The expression about consistency is so old that its origin is lost in the obscurity of ancient times.

M. M. R., Bannon, W. Va., asks; "1. Will you please explain the Mason & Dixon line? 2. Please give a short biography of Pythagoras."—1. Mason & Dixon's line was the northern boundary of the slave territory, latitude 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 26 seconds, surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, in 1763. 2. Pythagoras, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, was born at Samos, about 600 B. C. He is said to have traveled very extensively, visiting India, Egypt and other countries. He held and taught the doctrine of transmigration of souls, which asserted that the souls of men, when they died, passed into various animals. He was a great student of mathematics, and is regarded as the inventor of several important mathematical theories. He had a remarkable influence over the minds of his pupils and associates, and combined the characters of both philosopher and priest. None of his writings have been handed down to modern times.

A. C. E., Keever, Kan., asks: "Will you please give the votes of the various States which held elections in 1879?"—We give a table, which shows the total vote cast in the States holding elections in 1879, and the Republican vote in the same. We have not the leisure to make the necessary subtractions to show the Democratic and Greenback vote, but you can do this for yourself:

	Total.	Republican.
California	160,192	67,970
Colorado	39,871	16,699
Iowa	370,494	210,713
Kentucky	226,635	81,382
Louisiana	111,469	41,460
Maine	136,935	68,706
Maryland	159,837	68,610
Massachusetts	248,612	124,759
Michigan	256,724	182,313
Minnesota	106,816	57,471
Nebraska	71,680	46,113
New York	902,111	455,301
Ohio	669,170	330,295
Pennsylvania	582,879	280,158
Rhode Island	15,650	9,017
Wisconsin	180,000	100,325
Totals	4,109,981	2,023,794

F. F. M., Union Center, N. Y., asks: "Will you please give the provisions of the new interest law of this State?"—Contracts made before January 1, 1880, calling specifically for seven per cent. interest, with no further conditions, will bear that rate until the principal is due, after which the whole debt will draw only six per cent. Contracts made before January 1, 1880, on which seven per cent interest is promised until the whole of the said principal is paid off and returned, will continue to bear that rate although now due, until the condition is fulfilled. All other contracts, advances on consignments, whether domestic or foreign, debts and dues of every description whatever, will bear interest from and after January 1, 1880, although they may bear seven per cent. up to that date. If neither one (1) or two (2) above given applies to it precisely as stated, the interest will be only six per cent., and to exact more in New York, whether it is a new loan, the forbearance of an older one, or a charge on open account, will submit the offender to the pains and penalties of usury as prescribed by statute.

I. T. S., Parallel, Ioa., writes to the BLADE urging that the claims of the soldiers of 1861 under the Weaver bill, is superior to that of their comrades who came after them. "Those who enlisted in 1861 under the first call," he says, "were the men who stood the fury of the storm, and they are the ones who received the least for services rendered, when the first call was made for troops for three years. The currency was gold and silver, but we did not get much gold or silver. We soon were paid in greenbacks, and that when gold was up to 260. We made no complaint against it, but the time has come when we should remember in a more substantial way, and by right should have the difference made good to us. Those who enlisted at or towards the close of the war, what kind of money they were to receive, and how much per month, as was the bounty they were to receive, their contract has been filled?"—There does not seem to be sufficient ground in the argument of Mr. S. for making a discrimination between the soldiers of 1861 and those of the later years of the war. We fear that all the old soldiers do not realize that while they may make an immediate and direct gain by the passage of the Weaver bill, the remote and indirect consequences of its passage may bring them more than one cloud.

F. B. H., South Albany, Vt., asks: "Will you please explain what is meant by the society of the Carbonari?"—the celebrated society of that name first came into prominence in 1818, but an earlier origin was claimed for it. The organization, which was first active during the French rule in Naples, grew out of an intense hatred of both the French and Ferdinand. Their earlier war cry was "Revenge for the land crushed by the wolf," and after the restoration of the Bourbons the membership rapidly increased. After the defeat of the revolutionary party in Naples, the headquarters were transferred to Paris. The society virtually disappeared after the revolution of 1830, although here and there a small organization maintained a feeble existence for a few years longer. Opposition to tyranny at first, and democratic or anti-monarchial sentiments later on, were the moving principles of the society. It is said that during the month of March, in 1820, 650,000 new members were admitted in France and Italy. The "Memoirs of the Secret Societies of the South of Italy, particularly the Carbonari," translated from the original manuscript and published at London, in 1821, is a work of thrilling interest.

L. J. W., Black Gap, Pa., writes: "A postmaster or clerk told me he had no right to see money put in a letter, or to know it was in. Now, I inclose money in a letter and it should be lost, the letter having been registered, how am I to establish the fact that I put the money in the letter? 2. In case it is traced to a certain office, where does the money come from to make good the loss? 3. What is the advantage of a postoffice money order over a registered letter?"—1. The postmaster probably meant to say that in registering a letter, on the payment of the usual fee, he was not obliged to inform himself as to whether it did or did not contain money. It is very doubtful whether the government, as such, could be held responsible for the contents of a registered letter lost in the mails. The system of registration of letters is based upon the individual responsibility of the government agents or employes, through whose hands the letters pass. Every postal clerk, route agent or postmaster, in whose hands a registered letter comes, gives a receipt for it to the holder, from whom he obtains it, and takes a receipt from the one to whose charge he transfers it. Hence, if a registered letter is missing, it is easy to trace it into the hands of the agent or postmaster who last received it, and he is obliged to account for it. If he cannot do so the matter immediately becomes one of individual liability. It will be seen that by this plan the agent or clerk who carries a registered letter is personally responsible for it as long as it is in his possession, and since his responsibility is a matter of record, he takes all pains to shift it to his fellow clerk when the letter passes out of his keeping. 3. A money order is simply a draft made by one government agent (postmaster) upon another, for a definite sum of money, payable upon presentation at a specified place. In this case the government receives the money, and become directly responsible for its return. If the cautions prescribed by the Postoffice Department are strictly observed, a postal money order is absolutely safe. This cannot be said of a registered letter.

G. B. H., Waterloo, Ind., asks: "What are the facts about the alleged discovery of a planet called Vulcan, between the sun and Mercury?" "The "facts" in the case have hardly reached the dignity of unquestioned truth. In regard to Vulcan, there are many astronomers who believe in its existence so firmly that they think they have determined the length of its year, its mean distance from the sun, the inclination of its orbit and many other matters. The disturbing influence of the other planets on Mercury causes that planet's perihelion to advance 10 minutes 43 seconds in a century, 38 seconds more than can be accounted for by the influence of the known planets, and from this Leverrier inferred the existence of an intermercurial planet, or a zone of asteroids. His conclusions were published in the autumn of 1859, and Dr. Lescarbault, an amateur astronomer of Orgeras, France, announced that he had observed the passage of a small black spot across the sun's disk March 16 of that year. He satisfied Leverrier that his observations and records were accurate, and that it was really a new planet, but Professor Link, of Rio Janeiro, declared he was examining the sun the very day and hour with a telescope of twice the power, and that he was "in a condition to deny in the most positive manner the passage of a planet over the sun at the time indicated." This casts discredit upon Lescarbault. In 1860 two English astronomers reported that they observed a round black spot moving across the sun, July 29, 1878, while observing the total eclipse, Professor Watson and Mr. Swift—the former the Director of Ann Arbor Observatory, well known for his discovery of a score of asteroids; the latter an amateur who has detected several new comets—saw a red star with a disk, which could be nothing else than an inter mercurial planet, if their observations were correct. Professor Watson was stationed in Wyoming; Mr. Swift in Colorado. Their reports were made up simultaneously, and they are men of high character. These are the facts in the case. No one has disproved the existence of Vulcan. The most that doubtful astronomers say is that the proof is not sufficient, while others are satisfied with it. If there is such a planet, the absolute proof will probably soon leave the question beyond doubt.

PITH AND POINT.

A New York minister says that there are more Eves in the world to-day than ever before. Yes, and the supply of Adams, who are willing to be tempted, is equally as large.

Said a parent to his little son who had committed some act of indiscretion, "Do you know that I am going to whip you?" "Yes," said the boy, "I suppose you are, because you are bigger than I am."

"John," said a doting parent to her gormandizing son, "do you really think that you can eat the whole of that pudding with impunity?" "I don't know, ma'," replied the young hopeful, "but I can with a spoon."

Sheridan, the scholar, wit, and spendthrift, being dunned by a tailor to pay at least the interest on his bill, answered "that it wasn't his interest to pay the principal, nor his principle to pay the interest."

It was at a temperance meeting. The speaker increased in eloquence and noise and he cried: "Yes, my friends, we'll lift our temperance vessel out of the mire and mud on to hard, dry ground, and then sail beautifully along."

A gentleman accidentally steps on a dainty poodle led by an elegant woman. "Stupid! A little more and you would have crushed Fido." "Ah! if I had crushed him I would have replaced him." "You flatter yourself."

Why is it that when you meet a man "keretuck" on the sidewalk he always turns to his right while you turn to your left, and not satisfied with that he immediately turns to his left and you are just fool enough to turn to your right?—*New Haven Register.*

Quoth a wise man to a youth one day;
"I'll use your aim in life I pray."
A target General I'd be.
Replied the youth, ambitiously.

Then quoth the stripling to the sage;
"I'll use your aim in your old age."
Then said the sage, a little tired:
"Aim? Oh! I have no aim: I've fired."
—*Harvard Crimson.*

"Alfonso," said Christine, thoughtfully, as she let down her back hair that evening, "is this simply a sporadic case, or do you expect all your wives to take naturally to being shot at? Because, dear, I don't want to be disagreeable; but, you know, I shall really have to go back to mamma before I'm quite perforated like a colander, if you don't engage a better style of assassin. Why aren't you able to afford a dynamite explosion like the Czar? This is not all like what I had been led to expect."—*Puck.*

A Very Different Matter: Southern Lord (staying at Highland Castle)—"Thank you so much, I—ah—really enjoy your music. I think of having a piper on my own place." Sandy the Piper—"An' fat kin' o' a piper would your Lordship be needin'?" Southern Lord—"Oh, certainly a good piper like yourself, Sandy." Sandy (sniffing—"Och! indeed! Ye might easily fin' a Lord like your Lordship, but it's nae sae easy to fin a piper like me whatever."—*Punch.*

A Turkoman poet of the last century, with an unpronounceable name, wrote a poem against tobacco. There is fully as much truth as poetry in this apostrophe to the smoker—but not any more:

Thy body—it is shrunken; thy strength is fled away;
Thou babblest, but thy intellect is fallen to decay;
Thy nerves are stirred with twitches; thy limbs a scratching need;
These now are thy symptoms, O smoker of the weed!

The Sunday School.

The Truly Righteous.

LESSON 6, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1880.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Behold, thou desirest truth in the inward parts.—Psa. 51: 6.

LESSON TEXT.

Matt. 5: 17-26.

17. Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets: I am not come to destroy but to fulfil. 18. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. 19. Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven; but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven. 20. For I say unto you That except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. 21. Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill, and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment. 22. But I say unto you that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire. 23. Therefore if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there remembrest that thy brother hath aught against thee; 24. Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. 25. Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. 26. Verily I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing.

NOTES.

THE LEAST IN THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN—17. Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets.—From Jesus' power, authority, and influence, many might suppose that he would introduce a new era in which the ancient moral law would be repealed. Some might desire less restraint, and others might fear an overturning of principles which they held in reverence. But he assures all that there there is to be no overturning of any of the principles of the old moral code. The law and the prophets included the Old Testament writings relating to duty. The law laid down moral precepts and the prophets explained and enforced them. The Old Testament was by the Jews divided into three parts, called the Law, the Prophets and the Hagiographia or Holy Writings. This three-fold division is familiarly named by us, the Law, the Prophets and the Psalms. The two first divisions are often referred to in the New Testament. Thus: "On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Matt. 22: 40. "The law and the prophets were until John," Luke 16: 16. Sometimes the phrase was, "Moses and the prophets," because Moses was the giver and principal writer of the law. I am not come to destroy but to fulfil. How plainly our Savior recognized the fact that he had a definite mission in the world. He fulfilled the law and the prophets by causing moral precepts to be more perfectly understood and observed, by bringing to pass what had been foretold concerning the Messiah, by making good the promises, and by bringing in the substance of what was meant by the old types and shadows. 18. Verily, Truly, a solemn and authoritative assurance, till heaven and earth pass. Literally, pass away. One jot. The smallest of the Hebrew letters. One tittle. The slightest mark by which our letter was distinguished from another. Every part of the law should be perfectly preserved. 19. Shall break one of these least commandments. Shall annul, make void, either by conduct or precept. Shall teach men so. We are responsible to God when teaching the truth. He shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven. The form of this expression is partly shaped by the play upon the word least. He that annuls the smallest precept shall be smallest himself, viewed by the measures of the spiritual kingdom. He who honors God's law shall be dishonored in God's kingdom. Christ does not mean that any such person will be in the kingdom as a saved member of it. No saved soul is called insignificant. In Matt. 11: 11, Jesus declares in substance that John the Baptist was as great as the greatest man but that the least of the saved is greater than he. Evidently the Lord does not, in our lesson, mean that the violators of the law shall take so high a rank as even the least of the saved, but that in the light of spiritual world they shall be dishonored.

THE GREAT IN THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.—19. But whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven. Those who honor the law shall be honored in the light of the spiritual world. They shall have room in the kingdom of heaven. 20. Your righteousness. The uprightness of your conduct, including words as well as deeds, for every word is something done. Righteousness is right conduct, as holiness is right affection and feeling. The two belong together, since the conduct is shaped by the heart. Shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees. The two classes were regarded as pattern of obedience to the law. But their righteousness was not satisfactory. First, they were very strict on points of ecclesiastical and religious ceremony, but were loose in more important practices. They omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, faith. Matt. 23: 23. Second, the obedience which they did render was merely legal: the outer compliance with a rule, and not a loving obedience from the heart. Christ's disciples were to exceed them, both by keeping the whole law, and by keeping it in heart as well as in conduct. Ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. One exception to this law. It does repentance is at the last hour, yet for that one hour he is to have this "exceeding righteousness." One may have a reputation in the kingdom, however without being himself a member of it. Satan does not belong to the kingdom, but he is very well known there, and with supreme dishonor.

This passage, and the verses which follow show in a very forcible the practical nature of the reformation which Christ's religion is designed to work in us. The righteousness demanded is of the strictest kind. It does not knowingly allow the slightest wrong. It is as stringent as the most exacting law would possibly be. We are living "under grace," indeed; but not in the sense that any evil can be tolerated. In former and darker times wrongs were tolerated on account of ignorance, or the imperfect moral developement of the average man. Pains in regard to marriage, Jesus said: "Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts, suffered you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so." Matt. 19: 8. Paul observes, "The times of this ignorance God winked at, but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." Acts 17: 30. If the term Grace be perverted to signify the allowing of wrong, then we are not living under grace. In that case the former times were more gracious than these. But Grace means free favor, especially in persuading one to repent of sin, in pardoning sin when he repents, and in helping him to avoid sin after his repentance. The more grace the less sin. The popular speech is right in calling one graceless who has little good in him. The Savior shows that we are to be right, not merely in some theoretical way, but in actual fact, as a matter of practice hour by hour. No one has a right to think himself very religious unless he is thoughtfully conscientious in little duties.

OUR TREATMENT OF ONE ANOTHER. We now have some illustrations of the strictness of the law under the gospel. 21. It was said by them of old time. The elders who taught the law and handed down their traditions as interpretations of it. Whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment. Such was the old judicial comment. The overt act of murder was to be punished. This was so far correct, but deficient, in that it only regarded the outward act and overlooked evil thoughts. 22. But I say unto you. The Lord introduces his own stricter requirements. Angry with his brother without a cause. Angry lightly, without any reason. There is a holy indignation against wrong. But it is not to remain as a chronic state of mind. Hasty or long continued anger shows a wicked and violent spirit. The judgment, in an ordinary court of justice. Raca. Good-for-nothing, worthless fellow. An expression of contempt. The council. The Sanhedrim, the highest Jewish Court. The judgment and the council are taken as representatives of God's authority. 23. If thou bring thy gift to the altar. A lamb or other offering as required by the law of Moses. And thou remembrest that thy brother hath aught against thee. Even on the very spirit of worship if we recall any real grievance which we have against another, we are to take all pains to remove it. 24. First be reconciled to thy brother. Literally, be thoroughly changed toward thy brother. If we have been in a state of enmity, we are to turn from that to a disposition of harmony, and do all we can to remove ill-feeling in the mind of the other. 25. Agree with thine adversary. Literally, be favorably disposed. The expectation is that if we are in a peaceable state of mind we can probably make peace. 26. Till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing. If we allow a spirit of opposition to run on we shall reach a time when it will be too late to escape the final consequences. There seems a doubt whether our Savior here is speaking of the natural or the moral consequences of a crime of course. Probably both are included. Natural consequences are by the judgment of God often made penal. And the judicial visitation of punishment upon it surely follows as strongly as sin and the Divine government may be regarded in a sense as the natural consequence of that transgression. Thus he is, the meaning may be that both from the action of governmental authority, and from the inevitable sequence of events, he who allows a spirit of enmity will be involved himself in losses and pains from which he cannot escape.

Then He Was Put to Bed.

Tommy had finished saying his prayers the other night, and was sitting on the bed with his hands clasped around his knees, when he interrogated his nurse in this wise: "Mary, why do we always say 'a men?' Why don't we sometimes say 'a sheep,' 'a dog,' 'a horse,' 'a cow?'" He was tucked in with the remark that curiosity led to the fall of our first parents.

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and use

HOP BITTERS!

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work to restore brain nerve and waste, use

HOP BITTERS

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or disipation, if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing, nervous or sickness, rely on

HOP BITTERS!

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS!

Have you *dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint*, disease of the *stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves?* You will be cured if you use

HOP BITTERS

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Hop Couch Cures the most hacking cough in shortest time. Ask children. The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect. Ask druggists. D. I. C. is an absolute and irredeemable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco or narcotics. For sale by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

BOOKS.

The Koran.

A curiosity to every one, and a necessity to all students of History or Religion. THE KORAN OF MOHAMMED; translated from the Arabic by George Sale. Formerly published at $2.75; a new, handsome, and beautiful type, neat cloth bound edition; price 65 cents, and 6 cents for postage. Catalogue free. Say where you saw this advertisement. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, N. Y.

The World's Great Poets.

Very beautiful editions of the World's Great Poets, and cheap beyond all comparison with any similar books ever printed.

Shakespeare's Complete Works. 1,106 pages, with steel portrait and index to characters. Cloth, 65c; postage, 8c.

Dante's Hell, Purgatory and Paradise. Translated by Cary. 462 pages. Cloth 30c; postage, 5c.

Milton's Poetical Works. with sketch of his life. 562 pages. Cloth, 35c; postage, 8c.

Works of Virgil. Translated by Dryden. 400 pages. Cloth, 40c; postage, 6c.

Other Works to follow soon. Catalogue free. When you write, mention this paper.

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Acme Library of History.

The works of the great authors whose writings have themselves become a part of history, and are associated in the minds of all with the nations whose story they narrate. Typography, form and binding, and economy of cost, the acme of the art of bookmaking.

Milman's Gibbon's Rome. In 3 vols., cloth, with very full index. Price $2.50; postage, 40 cents.

Macaulay's History of England. In 3 vols., cloth, elaborate index. Price $1.50; postage, 30 cents.

Other Works in this series will be shortly announced. Catalogue sent free. When you write mention this paper. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

Life and Words of Christ.

By CUNNINGHAM GEIKIE, D.D. Price reduced from $8 to 50 cts.; beautiful type, neat strong cloth binding; postage, 8 cts.

"Profoundly interesting—marvellously cheap."—Albany Evening Times.

"It is fascinating reading."—Boston Commonwealth.

"The best of all the Lives of Christ—a marvel of cheapness."—Portland Christian Mirror.

"A great and noble work, rich in information, eloquent and scholarly in style, earnestly devout in feeling."—London Literary World.

"It is a work of profound learning."—Archbishop of York.

"Simply indispensable to students of gospel history."—Brit'h Quarterly Review.

"A work of gigantic industry, of the highest literary rank, and breathing the spirit of true faith in Christ."—Dr. Dollinger, the Commentator.

"It seems to me among books worth of great price, and a man might well sell a thousand others to become possessor of this one."—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

"Will last when we have all passed away—is by far the best."—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

"The most interesting book we have ever read on the subject."—Churchman, New York.

"The best book that has ever appeared on the subject."—The Homilist.

"A more thorough, careful, and exhaustive work we have never read."—Rev. Dr. Spencer.

"Dr. Gelkie's book is admirable."—Harper's Magazine.

"A neat volume, good enough type, handsomely bound."—Christian Standard and Home Journal.

"It is amazingly cheap, and for the best life of our Lord."—Rock Island Argus.

Address with order, or for catalogue and name this paper was seen in, AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

ANDERSONVILLE,

A STORY OF

Southern Prison Life.

BY A PRIVATE SOLDIER,

Fifteen Months a Guest of the Southern Confederacy.

"Andersonville" is a beautiful royal octavo volume of more than 600 pages, richly embellished with over 200 engravings, drawn under the personal supervision of the author, JOHN McELROY, late of Company L, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, while the text is printed in large, clear type, on heavy toned paper. Testimonials from more than

Three Thousand Surviving Prisoners

declare that this book contains the most faithful, thorough and comprehensive story of Southern Prison Life ever written. The author had a personal experience within the confines of

RICHMOND,
ANDERSONVILLE,
SAVANNAH,
MILLEN,
BLACKSHEAR
and FLORENCE,

and his reminiscences cover every conceivable phase of life in these terrible abodes of death, from the ordinary daily routine of prison existence through the sentimental, the comic, the pathetic, and the tragic. Its pages are mental photographs, and bring vividly to the mind of the reader the terrible scenes through which our gallant soldiery passed with more than a soldier's heroism. This "Story of Southern Prison Life,"

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY,

has proved the most popular and fast-selling book now in the subscription market. We are constantly in receipt of letters from agents who report taking from 10 to 20 orders per day without trouble. Applications for agencies have poured in at the rate of 100 a day, and fully one-half the Townships of the Middle and Western States are already taken up. However, we still want

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS

in the remaining territory of the United States, and can give very desirable opportunities to those who

APPLY AT ONCE.

Following are the General Agents for the territory named:

I. L. KEY, Springfield, Ill.
General Agent for Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

W. E. ELISS, Des Moines, Iowa,
General Agent for Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota.

JOHN R. LANGDON, 177 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,
General Agent for Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Peninsular Counties of Michigan.

E. D. LUXTON, 205 Broadway, New York,
General Agent for New York State, Northern New Jersey and Southern Connecticut.

SAMUEL J. WORTHINGTON, 29 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
General Agent for Southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

R. W. BLISS & Co., Hartford, Conn.,
General Agents for New England.

Full particulars regarding territory, agents' outfits, etc., will be sent promptly on request, address all applications for agencies either to the General Agent of your district, as above, or to

D. R. LOCKE,
Publisher "Andersonville," Toledo, O.

FARMS.

FARMS AND HOMES.

On the Kansas Pacific Railway. 3,000,000 Acres for Sale in the GOLDEN BELT, 25 to 37 per acre. 10 years credit. 20 to 50 bushels; Corn 40 to 100 bush. per acre. No Blizzards needed. Good climate, pure water, fine schools, churches, and good society. Railroad and market facilities excellent. Maps and full information FREE. Address S. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

DAY'S Kidney PAD

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Do you have Pain in the side? Are you unable to Retain or Expel your Urine? Is your Urine high colored? Do you have Alternations of chills and

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

TOLEDO, O. THURSDAY, JAN. 29 1880.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

Terms—Postage Paid:

Single copy, per year, $2.00, and at the same rate for a shorter time. Clubs of five, per year $1.75 each. Clubs of ten and over, $1.65 each.

SPECIMEN COPIES—Sent free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the addresses of a dozen or so of your friends & as many different Postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and postage paid. Send for our Special Instructions to Agents. Address, THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Circulation this week, 65,080

THE circulation of the BLADE this week advances another thousand copies. This means the accession of five thousand new readers—of new blood, new interest among readers, new influence for the paper. It means a new household word added to the vocabulary of a thousand families and the introduction of nearly that many business men and manufactured articles into localities where they have been previously unknown. More than this every week for the next three months will witness a similar advancement. The BLADE will offer during 1880, the best means of reaching the thrifty, enterprising and intelligent people of the country both East and West, and as a medium of business communication with the public stands to-day without a superior in the United States.

SEE the new titles in our list of imported fiction.

BOSTON *Transcript*: "How to drown a cat—in the water pitch her."

SIBERIA seems to be rich in minerals if not fruitful in vegetable wealth. In the eastern part 14 gold mines have been discovered.

WE have only a few more copies of Grant's Tour Around the World, (price $3) at $2.75 for the book and BLADE one year.

GEN. JOE GEIGER has dropped his "Snapping Turtle" lecture, and now deals with "The Doctors." Members of that profession will need coats of mail when GEIGER attacks them.

THE Democratic clique of Philadelphia known as "the Sheriff's gang," are working to secure a Hancock delegation to the National Convention. "The gang" understand working the wires.

THOSE who renew or subscribe *now* will be sure of all the chapters of our new story by the author of "Andersonville," which begins in the BLADE of next week.

IT is simply withering to have PILLSBURY allude to the Governor of Maine as "Corporal DAVIS." The fact that PILLSBURY was not even a high private in the rear rank makes the epithet all the more scalding.

THE proposed monument to FRANK P. BLAIR is making but little headway. The scheme seems to have fallen into the hands of would be speculators, who propose to pay a clerk $100 per month and deduct 25 per cent, of the collections for their own use.

BURLINGTON *Hawkeye*: "Woman read this: A girl down in Massachusetts, who painted pottery, has become insane. And in the horrible dreams and hideous fancies that glare upon her darkened mind, she imagines she sees all the things she has painted. The medical men say there is no hope for her."

MR. TOWNSEND, of Illinois, has proposed a constitutional amendment for the abolition of the Electoral College and providing for a direct vote by the people for President. It is not likely that any voter of the present generation will live long enough to enjoy that privilege.

LOUISVILLE *Courier Journal*: "A Chicagoan has announced that he has discovered a process by which illuminating gas can be made from water. The Chicago people are ready to believe in it, as they have an idea that water must have been made for something or other."

OUR stock of the writings of JOSEPHUS is temporarily exhausted, which will necessitate a little delay in filling orders now on hand. A new supply has been ordered, however, and we hope to receive them in a few days. Orders mailed now, will probably experience no delay.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, having been officially notified that shipments of iron ore are being made from Canada to Buffalo, in amounts of less value than $100, without Consular invoices, has rendered a decision in which he holds that such action is an infringement of the custom laws.

M. DE LESSEPS, the French engineer, has any amount of pluck and energy. He has gone to Panama, been received enthusiastically and immediately set to task to show that his scheme is not a visionary one. His whole engineer force are employed in the investigations which are to prove whether a tide level canal is practicable or not.

THE new Constitution of California abolishes Grand Juries, and partially does away with trials by juries. The man on trial may elect whether his case shall go to a Magistrate or a jury, and he may agree that a jury shall consist of 10, or eight, or even six persons. This materially reduces the chances of the obstinate juror.

THERE is nothing that the ingenuity of rascals will not turn to their purpose. In Southern Illinois they are bilking the farmers on what is known as the "census racket." The Cairo *Bulletin* tells how this is done:

A well-dressed, gentlemanly fellow drives up to the farm-house for statistics of the farm—bushels of wheat, number of cattle raised, acres under cultivation, etc. Between the tables and the foot of the page, where the farmer signs his name attesting the statement, is a blank space, whose existence is accounted for as affording room for miscellaneous information. In a month more the farmer receives notice from a neighboring bank that his note for $100 is due. He knows nothing of the note, but investigation shows that the "census-taker" has filled in the blank with a promise to pay, which, being now in the hands of an innocent holder, must be paid by the unlucky dupe.

CURRENT EVENTS.

THE Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the cause and effects of the exodus of colored people from the South have been in session several days during the past week. The President of the Emigrant Aid Society at Washington testified that about 3,000 men, women and children had already passed through that City from North Carolina on the way to Indiana. The original purpose of these emigrants was to go to Kansas, but they had been diverted by the reports that there was a demand for farm labor etc., in Indiana and that they could receive good wages. Mr. CLAPP of the *National Republican* testified that he had paid out some $1,600 toward forwarding the emigrants, the money consisting of funds received from various sources as contributions, etc. The testimony of the colored witnesses examined was of a contradictory character, and one O'HARA, who is now contesting a seat before the House of Representatives, declared that the negros in North Carolina were well situated and that many of them had been deceived by stories of Government aid. It is evident that the Committee are taking testimony from localities where they will be able to make the most favorable showing for Democratic rule in the South, and that they are very careful to ascertain what the witnesses will testify.

The question of filling the vacancies in our diplomatic corps abroad, which has for some time been pending, has been finally settled by the confirmation of the following appointments in the Senate on Monday: JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL Massachusetts, to Great Britain; JOHN W. FOSTER, Indiana, to Russia; LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin, to Spain; PHILIP H. MORGAN, Louisiana, to Mexico. It will be remembered that Prof. LOWELL was previously Minister to Spain, and Mr. FOSTER to Mexico, MESSRS. FAIRCHILD and MORGAN being the only additions to the corps.

The House Finance Committee held a meeting on the 21st inst., at which a resolution was offered by Gen. EWING declaring that the consideration of all bills, etc., relating to the currency, be postponed till the first meeting of the committee in December next. After discussion, the resolution was rejected by a vote of three to six. This action will doubtless precipitate upon the House and the country the FORT and PRICE resolutions, and stir up a whole ocean of political debate.

The animus of the Democratic majority is manifested in the bill reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations for the payment of United States Marshals and Deputies. The bill appropriates $600,000 for the purpose named, stipulates that no part of the money appropriated shall be used to pay the fees or expenses of Deputies or Marshals for services in connection with registrations or elections under existing laws. That is to say, the Democratic majority take it upon themselves to say what part of the laws shall be enforced and what shall remain null and void, and back their course by attempting to control the expenditure of the funds of the country.

The situation in Maine is without material change although the feeling is very strong, and a resort to force not altogether improbable. WHITE, the Fusion treasurer still retain the keys and the funds of the treasury, and refuses to deliver them. He has been paying out to members small sums of the fund subscribed for their aid. The Fusion Governor, or alleged Governor, SMITH, issued a proclamation on the 25th, declaring that his party did not intend to make any appeal to arms to maintain their rights, but on the 25th they sent a company of men to Augusta from Lewiston and Aburn, to be followed by one from Biddeford. The Fusionists have submitted a series of questions to the Supreme Court at Bangor and the latter will probably render a decision on Wednesday. Should the decision be against them, a majority of the Fusionists to declare their intention of taking seats in the Republican Legislature. It is alleged that Brick POMEROY is organizing formed in Maine, by the more radical of the Greenback adherents.

Hon. CHARLES STEWART PARNELL the Irish member of Parliament, and his companion JOHN DILLON, also of Ireland, have visited Indianapolis, Toledo, Springfield, O., and several other points in the West during the past week in the interest of the suffering Irish. Large contributions have been made and local aid societies organized. Mr. PARNELL has been granted permission to speak in the Hall of the House of Representatives, an unusual honor.

THERE is no measuring the flurry in Southern circles caused by the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad gobbling up the Nashville & Chattanooga Road. Its first result is to upheave Nashville, which sees in this absorption of one of her principal roads the destruction of all her hopes of competing fairly with Louisville. Louisville, on the other hand, feels that this is her day; and that she has not only silenced Nashville, but flanked Cincinnati. St. Louis and Chicago both feel that they are to be greatly benefitted by the change, as it bursts up the "Cole combination," the main object of which was to build up an East and West trade, which would make Savannah a second Baltimore. With this combination out of the way, the St. Louis and the Chicago lines—running north and South—will find little difficulty in taking their legitimate trade to their respective cities.

THE starving poor in England Ireland will be interested in the news that that eminent benefactor of his species, JIM KEENE, has invested several million dollars in getting control of all the American wheat in sight, with the intention of holding it until European buyers are forced into paying a price that will "let him out" of his speculation with a profit. Mr. KEENE will have the best wishes of the country that he may fail wretchedly, and this not upon humanitarian grounds so much as upon business considerations. A man is a criminal and richly deserves to fail who attempts to derange the whole current of trade, and inflict untold damage upon others, for his own selfish profit.

SOLON CHASE is always professing entire "readiness to abide by the decision of the court," but the event shows that he means only when the decision of the court is in his favor.

A RICH JOKE.

A highly amusing incident occurred in Brooklyn the other day. It was, we may say, one in a chain of incidents, the first of which took place a great many years ago. There lived in Brooklyn a Mr. FOLEY who was one of those jolly fellows who had a keen appreciation of a joke, and who was always on the watch for an opportunity to perpetrate one of a practical character. He had quite a lively and original wit, and some of the jokes which he conceived at the expense of his friends and neighbors were quite startling in their novelty and ingenuity—jokes that quite convulsed Mr. FOLEY where they were executed merely in imagination, and the memory of which when actually carried out, kept him in food for laughter for a month.

One day, when in a peculiarly felicitous frame of mind, Mr. FOLEY hit upon a plan for perpetrating a most capital practical joke, and paying off an old grudge at the same time. It was to go to an undertakers and order a coffin sent to the house of an acquaintance, a Mr. BERGY, who lived on a neighboring street. Mr. FOLEY was so delighted with this brilliant, and at the same time ludicrous idea, that he chuckled over it, and patted himself on the back for nearly a whole week before he could gain his own consent to spoil so good a thing by reducing it to cold, hard fact. You might have seen it in his face at intervals, almost any day during the week, break into a broad smile and then into a broader guffaw as the thought of this delicious bit of humor stole into his mind. FOLEY felt that he was an exceedingly clever fellow, and he hardly knew which to admire most, the joke, or the ingenious brain that had conceived it.

One fine morning, when the joke got too good to keep any longer, Mr. FOLEY slipped quietly around to the undertaker's and gave the order, and then stole quietly back to his office and laughed till he was out of breath. He had given the order to a strange man under circumstances that would preclude any possibility of his detection, and he felt there was no danger of his becoming known in the matter. And as he laughed, he imagined the surprise, bewilderment and dismay of this family in full health, into whose faces was thus rudely thrust this horrible husk of ghastly death. He could see the indignation that burned in the cheek of every member of the family against the unknown person who made them the victims of such a trick. And after the hot blood had died away, he could fancy the nervous depression, the only half extinguished terror, the scarcely concealed, but unexpressed solicitude that haunted the home circle for days and weeks. It was a capital joke, carefully executed, and it had its full effect. If anything it was even better and more effectual than Mr. FOLEY had anticipated.

The most remarkable thing connected with the joke however, is that Mr. FOLEY should have been able to keep it to himself for years, or at least to dispense its enjoyment so sparingly and judiciously as to prevent its coming to the ears of the BERGYS. He kept the secret for 15 years, but finally, in one of those confidential moments that come to people occasionally at the wrong time, he boasted of the authorship of their amusing surprise to a member of the BERGY family. The BERGY's were dull, practical matter of fact people, who could not appreciate the matter in its true light. They evidently belonged to that class of people who "cannot take a joke." One of the sons encountered Mr. FOLEY, hot words and a quarrel followed, FOLEY was stabbed so seriously that his life is despaired of, and BERGY is in jail with a good prospect of being tried for murder.

Thus it transpired that the highly amusing incident of 15 years ago became the foundation for the other highly amusing incident just mentioned, which in its turn may possibly be the substructure for a third should Mr. BERGY come to be hanged for the murder of Mr. FOLEY. Yet the chief obstacle to this latter sequel is that a great majority of mankind are rash enough to believe that the killing of any practical joker who should so far outrage propriety and trample on human feelings, could be regarded as nothing else than "justifiable homicide." Perhaps they are not far from right.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The recommendation of a speaker at a Woman's Suffrage Association meeting in St. Louis last week savors something of desperation, and will not be likely to win the favor of the cool headed ones, and those who believe the right of suffrage given to woman will be a benefit to humanity. It was in effect that the woman vote should be pledged forever to that party which should give the sex the ballot. Evidently the speaker had become worried out with the slow process of convincing mankind that it was an absolute right and not a privilege which was asked for.

Should this proposition be accepted by the women,—which it will not be—it would take away her freedom of thought and action, in fact, shackle her movements and prevent the good inuring from her possession of suffrage which is now claimed by its advocates would be the natural consequence. Women might exercise large influence in the party, but whatever the men or measures brought forward, no matter how opposed might be their opinion, they could not act upon it without breaking their pledged words. If politics are to be purified by woman's vote and influence, it is no way to do it, by thus giving up in the start, the right to think and act independently of all considerations but those of right and expediency.

No, women will take no such step as that, even though it might bring suffrage to them sooner by some years. That it will come sometime is very probable, but let the ballot be placed in untrammeled hands if it is to work any good.

GOOD THINGS.

The Boys and Girls will be pleased to know that we have a book especially adapted to their wants, and full of the most attractive engravings. "Good Things" is a volume of the size known as royal octavo, and covering 384 pages. The "Good Things" consist of serial tales by such writers as GEORGE MCDONALD and other eminent authors, instructive papers, short stories and character sketches, narratives of adventure, fairy tales, etc; in short, the book is a whole library in itself. Regular price, $2.25, our price $1.50, book and BLADE one year $3.00.

A FILE OF INFANTRYMEN.

"For Three Years, or During the War."

Above we give the title and sub-title of a new story by JOHN MCELROY author of "Andersonville" which will begin in the BLADE of next week Febuary 5th. In this new story the author will give a vivid and graphic recital of the experiences of two private Union soldiers during the rebellion, and write the story of his life "At Home in a Shelter tent, and abroad with three days rations and 40 rounds of ammunition." It is needless to expatiate to those who followed the thrilling pages of "Andersonville," upon the treat which is in store for all the readers of the BLADE. The new story takes a much wider and more comprehensive range than was possible in "Andersonville," the two comrades with whose adventures it deals following the march of the mighty Western army in all its campaigns and battles, its moving incidents by field and flood. In short, there is not a phase of army life in the field, with all its lights and shades, which will not be clearly and naturally portrayed in the pages of these army comrades. The old soldier will renew his battles as he follows the march of the file of Infantrymen, and the younger readers will find in the story which they recount a new and better appreciation of the history and movements of the Union soldiery at the West during the late War.

All BLADE subscribers who renew *now* will have the full benefit of the new story. This is a matter which those whose subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire, would do well to look to. In view of the constantly increasing demand, we cannot undertake to supply back numbers. Look at you tags and see that you do not miss the very papers you will want most.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

The most advanced and clear sighted educators in the United States have lately directed many hard blows against any thing in the conduct of schools which shall tend to keep the scholars in a dry routine of study of the dead languages and events and theories of the past to an exclusion of what is going on in the every day world around them. They must be made to realize that they are living in the midst of what will soon be history, that social and political movements of to day will lead up to the stirring events of tomorrow, and that to be successfully educated they must thoroughly understand how the world is wagging every year that passes. It will not do to know simply what is contained in the dusty archives of the past. The present with its promises for the future must be thoroughly studied, in order that boys and girls may learn to act well their parts in the busy active, bustling world which they will enter from the school room.

The necessity of this in the education of the youth in this country is, perhaps, more apparent than in others where each person is less a power in himself. In France, however, where a young Republic is trying to seat itself firmly upon the ruins of a monarchy, it would seem as if it was of the utmost importance that every boy should be taught of what is going on among Frenchmen. He should learn the great principles of self-government both of the individual and the nation. On the contrary he is hedged about by innumerable restrictions. He is not allowed to think for himself in any direction. Blind obedience is required in everything. Newspapers are carefully excluded, and he is not allowed to hear the slightest rumors from the outside world in which he is to live and play his part. The inmates of one institution are not allowed to play with those of another. The consequences of all of this repression must be the production of men who, while they are cultivated are not practically intelligent. Though they are to be the future law-makers of France, for all that they are taught about their country, its needs, and its surroundings, they might just as well be citizens of China. A few years of earnest, active life among their compeers will wear off this educational rust, but meanwhile many opportunities for good have passed by. If the French Republic is to stand, great changes must be made in her educational system.

In many schools of the United States the practice has been introduced of classes reading in the daily papers of what is going on of importance all over the world. It is an excellent thing. That and using the standard magazines containing the newest and freshest expressions of opinions upon social and literary topics will do as much toward educating the youth as the pursuit of any one branch called for by the prescribed course of study.

CAVES IN VIRGINIA.

Underground Virginia seems to be a land of unexplored wonders. In fact, a large tract of land comprising what are called the Page and Shenandoah Valleys, appears to be a vast honeycomb of caverns, some of them of immense size and grandeur. Most of the larger ones have only been recently brought to the knowledge of man, though a few have been known for something like three-quarters of a century.

As is usual in such cases, the discoveries of the last year were, the first of them, made by accident. Then, surprised by what was found, more systematic efforts were made, until the magnificent chambers that have been found far from any gleams of day, challenge the admiration of all who behold them. Lofty walled rooms, with incrustrations that sparkle and flash in the light that is thrown upon them, magnificent halls 30 and 40 feet in height, with arched passages between,—these have been explored, and excited the wonder as to what farther search will reveal.

Little has yet been done to make these caverns accessible to the public, or to go on with the explorations. It requires both money and courage, the latter because of the uncertainties of the way. Every step forward is to be made with no certainty, but it will plunge the person who takes it into an abyss, that will be death. However, it is probable that the near future will make these caverns as attractive to the curious traveler as is Mammoth Cave, and other well known wonders.

GIRLS who yearn to wed artists, and link their destinies with these bright eyed and long-haired children of Genius, will be interested in the following item:

Will L. Marple, a St. Louis artist, has applied for a divorce from his wife. One of his grievances is that she sent a broken frying-pan to an art show, where some of his pictures were on exhibition, with a request that the hanging committee would give it a position as "an example of the way in which the talented Mr. Marple provided for his family's necessities."

NASBY.

The Nasby calmly Reviews the Situation in Maine.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,
January 20, 1880.

Sence my return from Augusty, I hev heerd the noize from the State uv Maine. That ominity gerid nuisance Jim Blaine hez yookered the Dimocrisey, and hez taken possehsun uv the State, and wat is wuss a very heavy majority uv the people uv the State sustane him in his yoosurpashen.

The people uv Maine are so besotted, that they skornfully rejeck the sweet boon uv Dimekratic rool, and I may say, ez wuz sed about Jeroosalem, "We wood hev gathered you under our wings eza hen-hawk gathereth chickehs, but ye wood not."

To see the Republikin Legislacher comfortably installed in the State House, which is heated by steam and hez cushened seats, a passin laws like anything, while the distrest Dimekratic members uv wat we consider the legle legislacher is a holdin its sessions on cold sidewalks, a seat on a fence bein considered a luxury, is a site to move the gods to pitty. And then when one considers that the Dimekratic Legislacher is payin its own board and its own likker bills without the remotest hope uv gittin a cent uv it back out uv the State Treasury, it is enuff to melt a hart of stun and draw teers from a stun monument.

I sed, when I rote from Augusty that the plan uv the Maine Dimocrasy laid over that uv both the Noo York and Mississippy.

I wuz mistaken. The Noo York plan uv buyin elecksh uns wont anser, for the Dimocracy aint got no money, and the Republikins can't be bought anyhow. But I find it nessary that the Mississippy plan should be grafted onto the Maine plan. There shood be a joodishus combinashen uv the two.

Gov. Garcelon wuz entirely rite in countin out the Republikin members, but wat good wuz it ef a Soopreme Court cood count em in again? Rite here wuz whar he shood hev adoptid the Yazoo tactics. After he hed countid out enuff Republikins to give the Legislacher to the Dimocrisy, he shood hev hed a rifle club in readiness to shoot the counted out members, so that they wooden be likely to come up and claime their seats. Then, to make ashoorence doubly shoor, he shood immejitly hev shot the entire Soopreme Court, for it is a melancolly fact that the courts are ginerally agin the Dimocrisy.

Then he wood hev hed em. There wood hev been no Republikins to contest seats, and if ther hed bin, there wood hev bin no court to appeal to.

That would hev bin Napoleonic. Alas! Gov. Garcelon is no Napoleon, and so we hev lost Maine, and Blaine and Chamberlin triumph! It is sad, and I weep with the discomfitted Dimocrisy.

Notwithstandin the fact that lots uv returns from Towns came in, in wich the i's wuzn't dotted and the t's wuzn't crossed, we are forced to resine the Legislacher and the controle uv the State to the Radikels, and the Dimocrisy is, literally, out in the cold.

Gov. Garcelon is a failure. He didn't ketch on to the hull idee. His idee uv steelin the State wuz good enuff, but he needed shot guns to hold it. Lackin shotguns, the property slid out uv his hands, and to day he is a laflin stock. Ef Blaine and Chamberlin had bin in Mississippi they wooden't have worried us a great while.

But Dimocrisy is accustomed to defeet, and I hev got so yoosed to it that I don't mind it.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Still hopeful.)

JULES VERNE'S STORIES.

The English translations of the works of this celebrated novelist have been ranked as the most popular and entertaining fictions ever presented to American readers, and thousands of copies have been sold. We offer a few copies of two of the best and most widely known of his books, and would recommend to those who may wish first-class stories at low prices:

A Winter Amid the Ice, and other thrilling stories, is a book of 332 pages, 60 illustrations. This book contains beside the title story, "The Ascent of Mount Blanc." "Dr. Ox's Experiments," Master 'Zachariah," and "A Drama in Mid Air." They are among the very best of this popular novelist's works, which have been the greatest literary sensation of modern times. Publisher's price, $1.75; our price $1.00; book and BLADE one year, $2 25.

Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, covers 351 pages, tinted paper, numerous engravings. The marvelous and exciting adventures of the author and his party in pursuit of the great sea serpent, his description of the encounter, and their final journeyings "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," go to make up one of the most exciting books of fiction ever published. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, $1.00 book and BLADE one year, $2 25.

WE are in receipt of the January number of the U. S. Official Postal Guide. It makes a book of about 650 pages, containing many features which render it indispensable to all who wish clear and accurate information about all matters connected with the Postal Service. It contains alphabetical lists of all postoffices in the United States, with County and State, postoffices arranged by States, postoffices arranged by States and Counties, with the geographical position of the Counties, the money order offices, domestic and international, postoffices of the first, second and third class, with salaries, Counties, and a list of letter carrier offices. Canadian money order offices, information about mailable matter, full directions about money orders and registered letters, rates of foreign and domestic postage, sailing of mail steamers, latest rulings of the Postoffice Department, all needed information about postal matters. All these make the January number indispensable to business men, and to all who use the postoffice to any considerable extent. Price, in paper, $1; in cloth, $1.50. It can be procured of postmasters, booksellers and news dealers, or of the publishers, Houghton, Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass.

The BLADE also takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC and Treasury of facts for 1880, by Ainsworth Spofford; price, 25c; American News Company, New York.

THE BAR, its Diseases and Injuries and their Treatment, by C. E. Shoemaker, M. D. Published by the author at Reading, Pa.

EVERY day the Maine Fusionists become sicker of the thankless parts they are compelled to play.

ANDERSONVILLE.

The publication of "Andersonville" has met with a success probably attained by no other book placed before the public since the days of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Thirty thousand copies were sold before the forms were put on the press, and the orders are now coming so fast that the publisher, managing one of the largest book-making establishments in the West, finds it impossible to bring his orders up to date. And yet the canvass has but just fairly commenced. The first announcement that Townships were ready for assignment to first applications for agencies, brought thousands and thousands of applications from all parts of the Union, such being the competition in many districts, that agents transferred their appointments before commencing the canvass, at a handsome premium. While the canvass has but just commenced, we are receiving reports which place it beyond a doubt that the most inexperienced agent is making a success never before known in the history of subscription books. Ten to 15 books per day is the average work, and the canvass of the most thinly settled township results in the sale of from 50 to 100 books. Many agents with small territory have sold 200 or 300 books.

We have this early placed an agent in from one-half to two-thirds of the Townships in the best States, but there is yet good territory vacant. We name below all the vacant Townships in the State of Michigan, and will each week follow with other States until all the territory is taken. It must be borne in mind that we are constantly appointing agents, and applications for the territory named below must come promptly, as the first that comes will be served first. It might be well for applicants to name two or three choice of territory, in order that we may give appointment to second or third choice, in case the first be taken. Upon the receipt of an application for any of the vacant Townships named below, with one dollar enclosed for prospectus, we will return a deed for the territory chosen, together with canvassing book, descriptive circular, agents terms and instructions, and everything necessary for the agent's information.

"Andersonville" is a book of 656 large pages, and contains nearly 200 illustrations, drawn under the immediate supervision of the author. It is simply the daily experiences of a soldier, who, captured by the rebels at the beginning of the war, was confined for 15 months in the prison pens of Richmond, Savannah, Andersonville, Millen and Florence. It was published originally in the TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, and at the urgent solicitation of thousands and thousands of loyal men and women from every State in the Union has been published in book form. It is at present published in cloth and gilt, the subscription price being three dollars. It is nowhere on sale except through agents. Later in the season we shall issue an edition in library form, and agents may now take orders for the library edition, to be delivered in April, at an advance of 50 cents above the price of the cloth edition. We wish an accurate report sent us by Agents of the number of library copies they will need, that we may know how many of that style of binding it will be necessary for us to order for April delivery.

Next week we shall publish the vacant Townships for Michigan. The following Townships at this date are vacant in

INDIANA.

ADAMS COUNTY—French, Hartford, Jefferson, Treble, St. Mary's, Union and Wabash.

ALLEN COUNTY—Aboite, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Madison, Marion, Milan, Maumee, Monroe, Perry, Pleasant, St. Joseph, Washington and Wayne.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY—Clay, Chitty, Flat Rock, German, Harrison, Jackson, Nineveh, Ohio, Rock Creek, Sand Creek and Union.

BENTON COUNTY—Bolivar, Parish Grove, Prairie, Richland, Union and York.

BLACKFORD COUNTY—Harrison and Washington.

BROWN COUNTY—All vacant.

CLARK COUNTY—Charlestown, Jefferson, Monroe, Oregon, Owen, Silver Creek, Union, Utica and Washington.

CLAY COUNTY—Cass, Dick Johnson, Harrison, Posey and Washington.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Boone, Johnson, Liberty, Ohio, Patoka, Sterling, Union and Whisky Run.

DAVIESS COUNTY—Barr, Elmora, Harrison, Reed, Steele, Veale and Washington.

DEARBORN COUNTY—Clear Creek, Center, Clay, Harrison, Hogan, Jackson, Kelso, Lawrenceburg, Logan, Manchester, Miller, Washington and York.

DECATUR COUNTY—Adams, Clay, Clinton, Fugit, Jackson, Marion, Salt Creek and Sand Creek.

DEKALB COUNTY—Butler and Smithfield.

DELAWARE COUNTY—Monroe, Mt. Pleasant, Perry, Salem and Washington.

DUBOIS COUNTY—Bainbridge, Columbia, Energy, Hall, Harbison and Patoka.

ELKHART COUNTY—Bango, Cleveland, Osolo, Union and York.

FAYETTE COUNTY—Columbia, Fairview, Harrison, Jackson, Jennings, Posey and Waterloo.

FLOYD COUNTY—All vacant.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY—Davis.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—All vacant.

GRANT COUNTY—Newcastle and Richland.

GIBSON COUNTY—Barton, Johnson, Patoka, Wabash, Washington and White River.

GRANT COUNTY—Franklin, Monroe, Pleasant, Sims and Van Buren.

GREENE COUNTY—Cass, Center, Eel River, Highland, Jackson, Smith, Stafford, Stockton, Taylor, Washington and Wright.

HAMILTON COUNTY—Fall Creek, Wayne and White River.

HANCOCK COUNTY—Blue River, Brandywine, Brown, Center, Greene, Jones, Harrison, Jackson, Sugar Creek, Union and Worth.

HARRISON COUNTY—Blue River, Franklin, Harrison, Jackson, Morgan, Scott, Posey, Spencer, Taylor Washington and Webster.

HENDRICKS COUNTY—Brown, Eel River, Marion and Union.

HENRY COUNTY—Blue River, Fall Creek, Harrison, Prairie, Stony Creek and Wayne.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY—Clear Creek, Jackson, Jefferson, Rock Creek, Salmonnie, Union, Warren and Wayne.

JACKSON COUNTY—Carr, Driftwood, Hamilton, Owen, Redding and Washington.

JASPER COUNTY—Barkley, Gillam, Hanging Grove, Jordan, Kankakee, Keener, Milroy, Union, Walker and Wheatfield.

JAY COUNTY—Bear Creek, Green, Jackson, Knox, Madison, Noble, Penn, Wabash and Wayne.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Graham, Hanover, Lancaster, Madison, Milton, Monroe, Saluda and Shelby.

JENNINGS COUNTY—Bigger, Columbis, Geneva, Marion, Sand Creek, Spencer and Vernon.

JOHNSON COUNTY—Clark, Franklin, Hensley, Nineveh, Pleasant, Union and White River.

KNOX COUNTY—Decker, Harrison, Johnson and Vincennes.

LAGRANGE COUNTY—Newbury.

LAKE COUNTY—Center, Hanover, Hobart, North, Ross, West Creek and Winfield.

LAPORTE COUNTY—Case, Center, Clinton, Cool Spring, Dewey, Galena, Hanna, Hudson, Johnson, Lincoln, Michigan, New Durham, Pleasant, Scipio, Springfield and Wills.

LAWRENCE COUNTY—Bono, Flinn, Indian Creek, Perry and Pleasant Run.

MADISON COUNTY—Adams, Duck Creek, Green, Lafayette, Monroe, Stony Creek, Union and Van Buren.

MARION COUNTY—Decatur, Lawrence, Perry, Pike, Warren, Washington and Wayne.

MARSHALL COUNTY—Bourbon, Gorman, Green, North Polk, Tippecanoe and Union.

MARTIN COUNTY—Baker, Brown Center, Columbia, Lost River, McCameron, Mitchiltree and Rutherford.

MONROE COUNTY—Benton, Blooming-on, Clear Creek, Indian Creek, Marion, Perry, Polk, Salt Creek, Van Buren and Washington.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Scott.

MORGAN COUNTY—Adams, Ashland, Baker, Brown, Clay, Green, Gregg, Harrison, Jefferson, Madison, Ray and Washington.

OHIO COUNTY—All vacant.

ORANGE COUNTY—French, Lick Creek, Jackson, Northwest, Paoli, Orange ville, Southeast and Stamper's Creek.

OWEN COUNTY—Clay, Harrison, Jackson, Marion, Montgomery, Morgan and Taylor.

PERK COUNTY—Clay, Logan, Madison, Monroe and Patoka.

PARKE COUNTY—Howard, Jackson, Raccoon, Reserve and Wabash.

PERRY COUNTY—Clark and Leopold.

PORTER COUNTY—Essex, Liberty, Morgan, Pine, Pleasant, Portage, Porter, Washington and Westchester.

PIKE COUNTY—All vacant.

PULASKI COUNTY—Cass, Franklin, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Rich Grove, Tippecanoe and White Post.

PUTNAM COUNTY—Clinton, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Mill Creek, Warren and Washington.

RIPLEY COUNTY—Adams, Delaware, Franklin and Laurnery.

RUSH COUNTY—Anderson, Center, Jackson, Noble, Orange Posey, Richland, Union, Walker and Washington.

SCOTT COUNTY—All vacant.

SHELBY COUNTY—Brandywine, Hanover, Hendricks, Jackson, Marion, Moral, Sugar Creek, Union, Van Buren and Washington.

SPENCER COUNTY—Harrison and Jackson.

STARKE COUNTY—All vacant.

STEUBEN COUNTY—Jackson and Jamestown.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY—Center, Clay, German, Greene, Harris, Liberty, Lincoln, Madison Olive, Penn, Union and Warren.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Cass, Curry, Gill, Haddon, Carlisle, Jackson and Jefferson.

SWITZERLAND COUNTY—Jefferson and York.

TIPTON COUNTY—Cicero, Prairie, Madison and Wildcat.

UNION COUNTY—Brownsville, Center, Harmony, Harrison and Liberty.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY—Armstrong, German, Knight, Perry, Pigeon, Scott and Union.

VIGO COUTY—Honey Creek, Linton, Lost Creek, Nevins, Otter Creek, Pierson and Prairieton.

WARREN COUNTY—Medina, Pine and Warren.

WARRICK COUNTY—Campbell, Greer, Hart, Lane, Pierson and Skelton.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Brown, Gibson, Howard, Jackson, Jefferson, Monroe, Pierce, Polk and Posey.

WAYNE COUNTY—Abington, Coston, Clay, Dalton, Franklin, Harrison, Jackson and Wayne.

WELLS COUNTY—Jackson, Liberty, Nottingham, Rock Creek and Union.

WHITE COUNTY—Big Creek, Cass, Honey Creek, Jackson, Liberty, Round Grove, Princeton, Union and West Point.

WHITLEY COUNTY—Jefferson.

In this connection we would be pleased to hear from any person living in Townships not named above, advising us in case their Township is not being properly worked. While we have Agents in all Townships not named, there may be some of them who are not *active* Agents, and where such a fact comes to our notice, we shall declare the territory vacant, and make a new appointment. We are determined that every Township in every State in the Union shall be thoroughly canvassed, and that everybody shall have an opportunity to subscribe.

Address all applications for above territory to D. R. LOCKE,
Publisher of Andersonville, Toledo, Ohio

IMPORTED FICTION.

It is well known to our readers that many of the best and most popular English stories, have a large sale in paper or board covers. We have just secured a few of the popular "Star Series" of fiction, published by Frederick Warne & Co., of London, and in placing them before our readers feel confident that every volume will be found thoroughly interesting and entertaining. The "Star Series" is a neat 16 mo, bound in illuminated covers, and each volume contains from 250 to 350 pages of good clear type on tinted paper. Adding to the original cost, the freight from London, the duty and the postage, they are worth fully 50 cents each, but we intend to send them to any address, postage paid, for 25 cents a copy. Our offer includes the following:

KENNETH AND HUGH, or Self Mastery, by Catherine D. Bell; 371 pages.

THE GRAHAMS, by Catherine D. Bell; 398 pages.

HOPE CAMPBELL, or Know Thyself; by Catherine D. Bell; 350 pages.

MARGARET CECIL; or, I Can, Because I Ought; by Catherine D. Bell; 401 pages.

HOME SUNSHINE; or, Family Life; by Catherine D. Bell; 375 pages.

DUNALLEN; or, Know What You Judge; by Grace Kennedy; 344 pages.

FATHER CLEMENT; a Roman Catholic story; by Grace Kennedy; 282 pages.

FICCIOLA, or the Prison Flower, by X. B. Saintine; 256 pages.

ROSA'S WISH, and how she obtained It, by Catherine D. Bell; 366 pages.

ELLA AND MARIAN, or Rest and Unrest, by Catherine D. Bell; 401 pages.

MARY ELLIOT, or Kindness of Heart, by Catherine D. Bell; 242 pages.

THE GLENMUTCHKIN RAILWAY and other stories, by Prof. Aytoun; 259 pages.

PENINSULAR SCENES AND SKETCHES, by the author of "The Student of Salamanca;" 258 pages.

THE TWO CHILDREN OF SAINT DOMINGO, from the French of Mlle. Gouraud; 177 pages.

THE HAUNTED AND THE HAUNTERS, and other tales; 247 pages.

UNDINE, and the TWO CAPTAINS, by De LaMotte Foque; 168 pages.

THE FOUR GOLD PIECES, a story of Brittany; from the French of Mlle. Gouraud; 192 pages.

ROBERT'S HOLIDAYS, by N. D'Anvers; founded on the French of Z. Fleuriat; 182 pages.

THE HOUSE ON WHEES, or Far from Home, by Madame De Strong; 181 pages.

THE LIFE of MANSIE WAUGH, Taylor in Dalkith, written by himself alone; 236 pages.

THE RECTOR, and the DOCTOR'S FAMILY, by Mrs. Oliphant; 188 pages.

JOHN RINTOUL, or the Fragment of the Wreck, and other tales; 208 pages.

SIR FRIZZL

Correspondence.

HOME LETTER.

Wood Carving—Woods to Select—Tools and their Uses.

Correspondence Toledo BLADE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1880.

So many reader desires hints that will guide them in attempts at amateur wood carving. I give up this letter to the directions of an expert, condensed and made as plain as possible.

Wood carving and fretwork have of late years become fashionable and highly popular employments for women. None are better adapted for the display of taste and skill, or more fitted for the adornment of home. The objects that a lady can exercise her skill in carving are pictures and mirror-frames and stands, things wanted not only in every house, but in every room of the house, brackets of various kinds, designed with foliage, flowers, arabesques birds and animals, watch stands, card trays, match-racks, and book covers, conveniences large and small, foot stools, chair-backs, sideboards, chiffoniers, and even mantels can be carved as well as heavier pieces in use. The wood carving by women at the Centennial, including the decorated bedsteads and Cabinet organs, has awakened the ambition of hundreds to attempt something of the sort without guide or instruction, to whom a few hints on the subject will be welcome.

The choice of wood will depend a good deal on the object to be carved. Lime wood is one of the best for all raised and thin carvings, as it is soft and easily worked and not liable to split. For heavy and large work English oak and walnut are best. Italian chestnut is much used by foreign carvers. Black walnut, apple wood, white poplar, cherry, ash and other of our native woods are good. Those who are skillful and like a hard wood, may use ebony and box. But whatever the wood selected it must be straight in the grain, free from knots and well seasoned. To be fit for carving, wood should be laid up in a dry place for years. Without this, the work of the carver will run the risk of warping, cracking and other ills that green wood is liable to.

The carver requires a firm table to work upon, or a piece of board two or three feet square may be laid on any table. A thumb-screw or hold fastens the work down to the table. A small mallet or hammer, a number of chisels, gouges and V tools of various sizes, should be provided, having six or eight-sided handles to keep them from rolling off the table, some awls of different sizes and shapes, a flat oilstone fitted in wood, and a smaller one for sharpening the inside of the gouges, are desirable.

If the amateur wishes to join her frames when the sides are made, a small back saw and mortice frame will be useful to cut the angles correctly. The joints can be made with glue and small brads.

The tools want to be of the best quality, as poor tools soon lose their edge and never work well. In choosing tools, never take one that is covered with small specks, as they show poor steel.

The design should be drawn on paper, or directly on the wood if it is a moulding, border, or some object to which a paper design cannot be easily transferred. The design can be drawn on plain paper the size of the panel or whatever is to be carved, or what is better, on impression paper, and the design picked out by placing the pattern on the wood, with a sheet of the impression paper between them, and going over the design with a blunt awl. The outline should be sharp and perfect so that there may be no error in cutting. Great care will be required in geometrical interlaced patterns, or in any design in which one part of the pattern crosses some other part; if this is not attended to, endless mistakes and trouble will result.

If the object is to be in what is called "Disper Carving," and most if not all yet shown of women's work on wood is of this easy nature—that is incised and left level with the surface of the wood—the task is simple. The carver having fastened the panel to the table with the thumbscrew, will either take the V, or "parting tool," as it is sometimes called, and holding it in a slanting direction with the right hand, while the left presses upon it to prevent it slipping, cut the outline to the required depth. After a few trials the tool will be found to be very easily managed, and the flowing lines of arabesques and foliage cut with rapidity and ease, or, she can take her chisels and gouges, and adapting them to the different parts of the pattern, gently press them into the wood upright.

By either means an indented or incised outline is produced. The ground work can then be filled in a variety of ways by using the different punches according to taste. The punch in every case is to be held upright in the left hand, and struck smartly with the mallet in the right. This "punching," which produces the dispered background gives richness to the work, and throws up the design with good effect. For this kind of work it is best to have the wood polished before tracing the pattern upon it. When the dispering is completed, all that is required is to rub the work with a little linseed oil, rubbing off the oil with soft flannel. If the object is to be carved in relief, that is, by cutting away the lower parts of the wood, and leaving the pattern standing out, the method is different. Having drawn the outline upon the wood, the operator, instead of using the tool or indenting with the pressure of the hand as before described, must take the various chisels, gouges etc., according to the lines of the pattern, and holding the tool upright in her left hand, give it a sharp stroke with the mallet in her right, having thus cut in the outline of the required depth, she will proceed to cut away or scoop out all the parts that are intended to be sunk, using the mallet, when necessary, to promote the work. This done, the raised part can be cut, grooved, rounded, and finished off according to the general design. When all is completed the work will need staining to remove any uneveness of color produced in the operation. When this is done, the ground work or parts sunk, may, with good effect, be dispered by using the various patterns of punches, as before described. When quite completed and the pieces of frame, or other article, put together, the whole should be varnished two or three times with a quick drying varnish of good quality. What is called "oak varnish" is good for the purpose.

Considerable richness and additional beauty may be given to many carved articles by the judicious introduction of studs, bosses, and ornamental headed "bob nails," "club nails," and the like, now made of various patterns, purposely for carved furniture.

For "fret work" and "perforated carving"—the latter being simply fret-work finished up with carved surface—a different class of tools is requisite, but they are few, and as before, very inexpensive. A "bow-saw," or small frame or "fret" saw—with a number of additional saw-blades of various degrees of fineness, a drill, an awl, or picker or two, and an additional holdfast, are all that will be required for the beginner; for every house has a glue-kettle and any other little matters that may be wanted. As in carving, so in fretwork; any table will do for the purpose, but undoubtedly the work will be better and more easily done with a proper work bench and the new "improved saw frame," invented for the purpose.

A square or oblong piece of smooth-planed board, about an inch thick and two feet long, with a wedge shaped piece cut out at each end but of different dimensions, will also be found necessary, as it can, with the holdfast be attached to the work-board and thus support the work while cut with the saw. It has to be placed so that one of its open edges projects over the table, that the sawing may go on in the opening.

The design drawn or traced on the wood, and holes drilled or bored, in each part of the design that is to be cut away, it is best with the saw to cut the superfluous wood from the outside of the design first. For this purpose the wood, with its design upermost, must be placed on the board just described, called technically the "horse"—the part to be cut being placed over one of the wedge openings—the saw held upright in the right hand beneath the work, and the wood moved and guided in every required direction by the left hand.

When the outside is cut away, the operator will unscrew the top end of the saw-blade, pass the blade through one of the holes she has drilled, screw the blade up tight again, and proceed to saw out the pattern close to the outline, taking great care to keep the right hand beneath the work, and to hold the saw perfectly straight. If this is not attended to, the pattern will be broader on one side than on the other, and be spoiled by its unevenness. When one of the inner parts has thus been cut away, all that has to be done is to unscrew the saw, insert the blade in another place, screw it up again, and so proceed till all is done. The work will want filing to remove any inequalities left by the saw, and should then be finished with fine sandpaper. But to produce carving or fretwork worth the labor, the amateur should not use the thin nest wood. Quarter inch stuff is the thinnest that will be effective, unless it is for book covers, over silk, or inlaying, and for carving in relief. The thicker the wood can be worked, the better. Do not be satisfied with setting yourself easy tasks. SHIRLEY DARE.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Maine Conspiracy—Mr. Blaine's Management—Mr. Chittenden on Finance—Mr. Beck on Bayard's Resolution—The Foreign Missions—A Parnell Meeting in the Capitol—The Exodus—The Ute Indians.

Correspondence of Toledo BLADE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1880.

The Maine conspiracy has come to grief, as everybody expected, but the sidewalk legislature got under such tremendous headway that it couldn't stop all at once, and must have time to subside. The members appear to be in the unhappy frame of mind attributed by Macaulay to Geo. Fox—too much disordered for ordinary business and not sufficiently disordered for Bedlam. The Republicans were so strongly entrenched in principle that they only had to bide their time and allow the law to take its course. As one of the Fusion orators said in speaking of the conspiracy: "With the clergy against them, the money power against them and the courts against them" their case was getting to be desperate, but, as a side show they still have certain measure of interest and the rantings of the disappointed crew make very good newspaper reading.

You probably noticed that the conspirators were earnest for reform. One of the leading measures advocated by the sidewalk cabal was a purification of the ballot; and the Governor, who probably delivered himself from that historic fence, declared in his message that the rights of the people must be guarded and the sanctity of the ballot maintained. But what stands out prominently from the dark back ground of this conspiracy is its general approval by the most orthodox organs of the Democratic party. No such infamous trick could be applauded by a whole party without there being something in it by which the whole party expected to profit. In fact it seems to have been part and parcel of the Democratic plan for the presidential contest. What the Democrats must have is two or three Northern States. They have succeeded in consolidating the South by tissue ballots and midnight murders; and this seems to have been an experiment to see if the North could not be captured by the same tactics. The country may therefore well rejoice that the virtue of Maine has proved to be too solid for this species of Democratic treason. When they try another State they will probably select one which is not dominated of James G. Blaine.

The *Tribune* well says that in this whole business Blaine has shown qualities which he was generally regarded as not possessing. The country, it says, has been often told that he was a brilliant debator but a poor manager; that he was a great power on the stump but was deficient in deliberation. But, certainly, in this case he has shown the rarest qualities of great leadership. He has not, apparently, taken one false step. The Maine Republicans, through all their trials, have acted in the most admirable harmony, have patiently awaited the proper time for action, have been provoked into no foolish extravagance, have made no threats, but as soon as they found an opportunity to organize in the State House they were all promptly on hand, and then like honest and sensible men, submitted their case to the action of the court and retired to await its decision. If this is a sample of Mr. Blaine's leadership it has combined the best political skill with the soundest judgment and the steadiest reliance on the intrinsic merits of the Republican case. It seems to have been this wise leadership which put the cnus of the conflict on the Democrats and saved the State from the wildest anarchy.

Congress begins to show some life; and, what is conceded to have been, thus far, the dullest session ever held in Washington, may turn out in the end, to be as lively as its predecessors. Mr. Chittenden had the ear of the House yesterday and his talk on the question of making paper money depend for its value on its redeemability and not on the fiat of the State was worth hearing. His speech was on the bill for compelling the banks to hold half their reserves in coin; but, while he expressed himself as in favor of the bill, he did not confine his argument to it but went at the "den of greenback lions" with a deliberate sort of looseness. He holds that the issue of Treasury notes is a forced loan, that as a currency it is unconstitutional and that it is the duty of the Government to redeem them in fact as well as in name—that is to replace them in coin. He sustains the recommendation of the President for vacating the legal-tender character of these notes.

In the Senate the debate on Mr. Bayard's resolution was opened by a long and prosy speech by Mr. Beck of Kentucky, who rambled through all the absurd and exploded theories of the Greenback persuasion. He was strenuous for keeping in the currency all the softness that was already there, and adding to it whenever the opportunity offered. Mr. Bayard has given up the idea that his resolution is likely to pass and the debate will probably be of less interest than was expected.

The nominations to the foreign missions will probably be confirmed without much question. They are, I think, as satisfactory as such nominations usually are. It is a common remark in regard to these great places that they are not regarded with the same favor by our most distinguished citizens as they were in the early days of the Republic. It is known that in this case they have been declined by quite a large number of persons, and that those who aspired to them were mostly persons who had failed of satisfactory preferment at home. Politicians who are in the line of promotion are apt to look on a foreign mission as a sort of splendid banishment. Mr. Riil, of the New York *Tribune*, George Wm. Curtis, of *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. McCormick, lately of the Treasury, have all been offered places abroad without tempting them from their more congenial labors at home.

Mr. Parnell, the Irish agitator, has been granted the use of the Hall of Representatives for a speech on the 2nd of February, and the members of Congress have accepted his invitation to be present At a meeting for raising funds for the immediate relief of the sufferers, about $4,000 were collected; and your Senator, Mr. Thurman, came down with a round hundred. Mr. Corcoran, our most munificent citizen, gave his check for a thousand.

Among the bills passed by the House is one for constructing a free bridge across the Potomac opposite to Georgetown, at a cost of $140,000.

The Exodus Committee is having a very dull time. Nobody about the Capital seems to take any interest in the proceedings, and no "mares' nests" have been discovered. It has been shown that the current was originally towards Kansas, and that the North Carolina emigrants at first proposed to go there, but they were invited to go to Indiana, and on account of the greater demand there for farm hands they changed their course.

It seems to be generally credited in Washington that the New York Legislature will pass a bill for choosing Presidential electors by Congressional districts. In that case Mr. Tilden's goose is cooked; and your Democratic manager, Mr. John G. Thompson is working up a boom for Mr. Thurman. He maintains that Thurman can carry Ohio against any of the Republican candidates, and that, as New York must be given up, the true policy of the party is to nominate Thurman and make Ohio sure.

The Maine Fusionists appear to have copied after another great tyrant without improving on his method. When James II was driven from his throne by his angry people and took refuge in France, he clutched the great seal and cast it into the Thames. This was a method left him to show his spite; and it was very naturally imitated by the thieving crew who trained under Garcelon. The great seal of the State has gone off with the conspirators.

The conferences which are being held with the Ute Indians appear to be verging towards a satisfactory settlement, the particulars of which will probably reach you before this letter. The Indians have been abroad very little, but they have had frequent talks with the Secretary and other parties connected with Indian affairs. It is said that Ouray shows much shrewdness and intelligence and Mrs. Ouray is delighted with the Washington theaters, and will return with a vast fund of information about the white man's civilization. BUCKEYE.

Justice to a Certain Class of Pensioners.

To the Editor of the BLADE:

Probably no Nation on earth has been so liberal in providing for its disabled soldiers as our own. The amount now allowed for the different classes of total disability is as great as any reasonable man ought expect to ask. The rates for loss of limbs are justly placed at a much higher point than formerly, and we hardly think fair minded men could ask more. But, although those who have been partially disabled are allowed a liberal increase on the fractional part of $8 per month which they were at first granted, yet, by some strange oversight, no fixed rule, or system was ever adopted by which the increase of the partial disability pensions could be graded with any uniformity. The entire matter is left to the discretion of the Commissioner of Pensions, who, in a majority of cases, for reasons only known to himself, allows a much lower rate than is warranted by the evidence submitted, after much vexation and trouble to the applicant, as well as much lower than the amount recommended by the Examining Surgeon, thus virtually dispensing with both, while the man who for gunshot wound of rigat shoulder, for instance, was discharged in 1863, and immediately pensioned at three-fourths disability or $6 per month, $8 being full pension then. Now, after 16 years, he may, in fact, be as badly disabled, often worse, is 16 years older, and necessarily on that account more deserving of the certificate and, yet notwithstanding, good evidence, and the certificate of a duly qualified pension surgeon as to his disability being equal to three quarters of the total, he can only get $8 or $10 per month, while if his arm were amputated above the elbow he would receive $24 per month.

To establish uniformity among all that class of pensioners, and at the same time relieve the Commissioner of Pensions of all responsibility in the case, and do justice to a large class of deserving soldiers, Hon. F. E. Beltzhover, of Pennsylvania, on the 3d of December, introduced a bill to "equalize and fix the rate of pensions of soldiers and sailors disabled in the late war of the rebellion, which is as follows:

"Be it enacted," etc.

"That all soldiers or sailors discharged from the army or navy during the late rebellion by means of wounds or injuries received while in the service, shall be allowed the same fractional or proportional part of the amount of pension at present allowed for total disability or loss of limb, as the amount originally granted was of the amount allowed for total disability at the time such pension was originally granted.

Sec. 2. That all acts, or parts of acts, so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed."

In order to reduce what is now in a state of confusion and disorder in the Pension Department, to system and harmony with total disability classes, and at the same time do justice to the large class known as partial disability pensioners, as well as at the same time, limit and finish up at once, an endless number of applications for increase from men who justly feel they do not receive the amount their disabilities entitle them to, as compared with total disability, and prevent any from claiming or receiving more than they justly should this bill should receive the support of every member of Congress who desires to see equity in matters of this kind, harmony in one of the most important in the Governmental bureaus.

It is surprising that some such measure was not long ago adopted, and we hope every soldier will use his influence to secure the support of his representative in Congress to the bill. M. A. B.

Camp Hill, Pa.

The Old Story.

Syracuse Times.

"Elizabeth Almira," he said, leaning back in his chair with both hands pressing the place where he felt bad—"Elizabeth Almira, with your 10 children and your rheumatics, do you wish to prod me on to getting a divorce? Do you want to exasperate to madness the husband of your tender youth? Do you, woman, fairly hanker after bloodshed and the gall of bitterness and such like? Then, Elizabeth Almira, why do you sit there coolly telling that *you* didn't ask me to eat that second piece of mince pie? I know you didn't, and that's just the tender point; that's just where the blister is located. A woman with the gentle sentiments engendered by years of unruffled matrimonial felicity should know better. If you only had coaxed me to do it, I'd a felt better. What do you suppose would have been Adam's interior feelings if he couldn't a had the almighty glorious privilege of saying, 'The woman tempted me and I did eat?'"

The Fatal Telephone.

Andrews' Bazar.

He stood with his ear to the telephone
At a time when he hadn't oughter,
And caught the words in a distant room
Of his only child—a daughter.

The sounds he heard to his heart sharp went:
Like the stroke of a reaper's sickle:
"Oo! Oo! good gracious! Neddie dear,
How your mustache does tickle!"

Then the father he
Went quite crazee,
And bare his bosom throwing:
He stabbed himself with the telephone wire
And set his life-blood flowing

Making Rapid Progress.

Cleveland Leader.

The ortografic mutiny gains head rapidly. The English Spelling-Reform Association having appointed a Commission to collect and compare schemes of reform from their inventors, has already 20 in hand, and will pass upon them as soon as others expected are received.

TILDEN'S GAME.

He is Backing Thurman Now to Kill Off Hendricks and Bayard.

Washington Dispatch to Philadelphia Bulletin.

It is understood here that the announcement that Sen. Thurman has concluded to enter the field as a candidate for the Presidency is semi-authoritative. Mr. Thurman has partially recovered his health, and his friends say that he is strong enough to stand the fatigue and excitement of a contest. It is current talk here among Democrats that Tilden has something to do with Mr. Thurman's action, and that he is behind the Ohio Senator. The Democratic leaders—at least many of them—do not comprehend Tilden's game. They say that he is bitterly opposed to the candidacy of Bayard, Seymour or Hendricks, and is determined that neither of these shall obtain the nomination if he fails to get it himself, and that he has now put Mr. Thurman forward to help break down Hendricks's strength in the West. There is a gulf between Tilden and Hendricks which cannot be closed up. When Hendricks was here recently he expressed himself quietly about Tilden, charging him with cowardice at the time the Electoral Commission bill was passed, and as being destitute of all political honor.

It is evident that Tilden is playing a fine game, and that he don't intend to be slaughtered without making somebody else suffer first. A prominent Democrat in talking about the matter to your correspondent said: "Tilden is master of the situation; and he is holding up this Democratic party by the tail and will not surrender his grip unless the party comes to terms." Mr. Thurman's friends say he will divide the West with Hendricks, and can command a much stronger support in the South than any other candidate now in the field, unless it is Bayard. If Tilden is really backing Thurman, the latter's candidacy may assume formidable proportions and change the state, as made up by many of the Democratic politicians, for Bayard or Hendricks.

The Colored Witness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—O'Hara, the colored witness before the Exodus Committee, testified that he held an office in Halifax County for a number of years, as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Chairman of the Board of Education and County Examiners. He has also been a member of the North Carolina Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention; was one of the Presidential electors on the Republican ticket in 1876, and is now contesting a seat in the National House of Representatives. He gave a very favorable account of the condition and treatment of the colored people in North Carolina, but in regard to their industrial and political status, he testified that although there was at one time some "bulldozing" in counties bordering on South Carolina, there never has been any political persecution in counties affected by the present exodus, and there is none now in any part of North Carolina. Nothing was more common on election days than to see a white landlord and colored tenant coming to town in the same buggy and voting different tickets. White mechanics in North Carolina had no prejudices against working with colored mechanics, and no discrimination was made against the colored people in the courts or juries. The witness, in response to interrogatories as to the cause of the exodus from this State, said it was the result of the efforts of agitators going about the country, and not a spontaneous emigration. The less industrious class of colored men, what might be termed the floating population, were duped by representations that they would get $1 50 per day in Indiana and a new suit of clothes, together with "Government aid" of some sort as they passed through Washington, and were similarly deceived by false representations contained in circulars purporting to be issued by Railroad Companies in Kansas and elsewhere. In the course of his testimony, he expressed the opinion that the intelligent negro of the South has more to fear from the white Republicans of the South than from Democrats. He explained this on the ground that the white Republicans want all the offices themselves, and if the colored men claim a division they combine against the negro. In this way, he said, he had been counted out from his election as Congressman, because he had opposed a white Republican's candidacy for nomination as Sheriff.

Charles N. Otuy, a colored editor of the Washington Argus, a weekly paper devoted to the interest of the colored race and principal of the Howard University School, testified that he was one of the founders of the National Emigrant Aid Society, having himself drawn up its constitutions at one of its first meetings, however a Mr. Meudenhall made a speech suggesting that it would be advisable to divert emigrants to their then objective point (Arkansas) and send about 5,000 into Indiana, as that was a doubtful state in the coming election.

Mr. Otuy testified that no one objected to this suggestion at the time except himself. He continued: "I felt that we had been used long enough as tools; I knew that the former use of us had not redounded to our advantage. In the South, as one man, we had voted the Republican ticket, and our reward was buckshot from the Ku Klux and no protection from the National Government. Hence I was opposed to the longer use of my people by any political party, and as soon as I saw that the exodus was to be used politically I withdrew from the society. There were others in the society who afterwards expressed the same sentiments, but they remained in the organization

The witness said the ignorant colored people had been deceived by three men: Perry, Williams and Taylor, into a belief of paradise in Indiana. Some were told that they would receive new suits of clothing at Washington. These men registered the names of those consenting to go, charging them from 25 cents to $2 according to their ability to pay. They called meetings in countrychurches, held with closed doors, and bound to secrecy, those whom they had deluded. The first batch that went, being few in number, were well received and immediately employed. These wrote back to their friends advising them to come, and hence, said the witness, it is easy to understand the great exodus from North Carolina. "In fact," said the witness, "every intelligent colored man in the State is opposed to it, and the six colored newspapers of North Carolina are all fighting it, and I say that, although the exodus from the Southern States may be a blessing, the exodus from North Carolina is a fraud and crime."

Speaking of the number of colored lawyers in South Carolina who have made a name at the bar, doctors who have a lucrative practice; farmers who own their farms, and carry their own cotton to market, he continued: "I lived in the West two and a half years, and I never saw in Raleigh, North Carolina, such a poor, ignorant class of colored people as I saw in Oberlin, Ohio, the paradise of colored people. There were many rich colored men there; there were colored men doing business, but the poor people were poorer than I ever saw at any town in North Carolina. Now this was in their Heaven. My God! what will they do in Indiana, which State, up to within a few years, had a law on her statute books that a negro could not live in the State?"

Census Supervisor Disturbance.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The crimination and recrimination about Census Supervisors continues. The Democrats claim that they should have had more, and the Republicans that they should have had none. Of the 150 38 are Democrats. It is likely, however, that all the nominations will be confirmed, with the exception of about one dozen, who are obnexious to the Senators for whose States they are appointed.

—THE little ones love it, and often cry for more—what? "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," which cures them of coughs, colds and whooping cough.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Forty-sixth Congress—Second Session

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

Sen BAYARD announced his intention to speak upon his resolution to-morrow.

On motion of Sen. FERRY, Wednesday of this week was set apart for eulogies upon the life and character of the late Sen. Chandler.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to the Senate resolution stating that the interests of the country and naval service require the Pensacola Navy Yard to be put in a state of efficiency, at an estimated cost of $676,-201, $56,700 of the amount being necessary for re-building the marine barracks, destroyed during the war.

The bill to locate and purchase a new site for a United States Naval Observatory was passed.

Sen. CONKLING presented a concurrent resolution of the New York Legislature against the construction of a swing bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit. Referred.

Sen. CAMERON presented a petition against the construction of a bridge over the Detroit River.

Sen. DAVIS, of West Virginia, presented a petition from the citizens of West Virginia, for continuance of the coinage of silver dollars and the legal tender quality of greenbacks.

Sen. GARLAND, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill, to provide that all persons sentenced to imprisonment by United States Courts shall be confined in the prison of the State wherein they were tried and convicted. Placed on the Calendar.

Sen. CARPENTER called up the bill to provide for punishing persons who steal horses, mules or other property from the Indians. The bill gave rise to a long discussion and was finally recommitted.

Sen. MORRILL, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably the Senate bill incorporating a National Educational Association to investigate and report upon any educational subject without compensation when called upon by any department of the Government to do so. Placed on the Calendar.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the memoriel of the Legislature of Missouri, asking Congress to repeal the existing laws for the removal of causes from Federal to State Courts, so as to confine the jurisdiction of the latter to cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. CLARK presented the credentials of J. F. Phillips, Representative-elect from the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri, and Mr. Phillips took the iron-clad oath.

Mr. GARFIELD called attention to the fact that the certificate of election was signed by the Secretary of State and not by the Governor of Missouri.

The States were then called for bills.

The consideration of Fernando Wood's refunding bill was postponed until Monday next.

By Mr. GARNER—To establish a United States Superior Court and abolish the Court of Claims.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Mr. MANNING: Providing that the number of Justices of the United States Supreme Court be increased to 21, divided into three divisions, and presided over by the Chief Justice and by two tant Chief Justices to be appointed the Assis President from associate Justices.

Bills introduced and referred: By Mr. Ross: Appointing Gen. Geo. B. McClellan manager of the National Soldier's Home for disabled volunteers.

By Mr. Sparks: For the appointment of Gen. Palmer as manager of the National Home for disabled volunteers.

By Mr. Bragg: For the appointment of Maj. D. W. Fulton as manager of the National Home for disabled volunteers.

By Mr. Garfield: To re-organize the Inspector General's Department.

By Mr. PAGE: A resolution reciting the letter sent to the President by E. T. Gerry, President of the New York Society for prevention of cruelty to children, setting forth the atrocities perpetrated and threatened upon the children of the Yakoob Bey, Rebel Chief, by the Chinese Government, and requesting the President to inform the House whether he has interposed his good offices in behalf of these children, and to furnish any official information he may possess on the subject.

By Mr. VALENTINE: For the appointment of a commission to ascertain and report the losses sustained by citizens on account of Indian depredations.

By Mr. URNER: For a monument to F. S. Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

By Mr. PAGE, by request: To incorporate the Cosmo American Colonization and General Improvement Bureau in the United States. The bill incorporates Thurlow Weed, Cardinal McCloskey, and 20 others as such bureau, the capital stock which shall not be less than $1,000,000, and may be increased, and the object of which is to be encouraging, promoting and conducting of emigration from overcrowded Cities and other districts of the United States, and from Great Britain and other parts of Europe, to the several States and Territories of the United States, aiding emigrants and other humane and commercial purposes.

The morning hour having expired, question recurred upon suspending the rules and adopting the resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, roll call on which had been interrupted by district business, declaring that negotiation by the President of a commercial treaty fixing the rates of duty, is in violation of the Constitution. A vote resulted yeas—175; nays—62. So the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted. The House then adjourned, notwithstanding the opposition of Greenback members.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Sen. RANDOLPH from the Committee on Military Affairs reported the bill already published for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

Sen. LOGAN made a minority report. He dissented in toto from the preamble.

First, That the President had no authority to organize a Commission to examine the case by taking exparte testimony.

Second—That the action of the Court Martial was not revised by Congress.

Third—Congress has no right to pay a person for services not rendered because of exclusion from the army.

The bill was placed on the calendar.

Sen. EDMUNDS offered a resolution which was agreed to instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether in settlement or adjustment between the United States in railroads mentioned or provided for in the act of February 22, 1875, to provide for a settlement with certain railroad companies any discrimination or difference of treatment has been made by United States officers in favor of one company or more of such companies as against others, and if so, what further legislation, if any, on the subject is expedient.

Sen. PENDLETON introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of Medical Inspectors in the Navy to the office of Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and to remove disability of the present incumbent.

Consideration was then resumed of the joint resolution by Sen Bayard to withdraw the legal tender power of United States notes.

Sen. BAYARD spoke in favor of the resolution.

Elevated Train Wrecked.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—At 1 o'clock this morning the engine of the train on the elevated road was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, and fell into the street, a distance of 25 feet. The four passenger coaches of the train remained on the track.

The following employees were on the engine and fell with it:

Edward Williams, right leg fractured and head seriously injured.

John Constantine, head and face badly scalded.

Richard Kirkwood, Francis C. Falkenberg, John C. Schoon and William Kimball were slightly injured.

Hoosier Preferences.

The canvass of Indiana Republicans by the Indianapolis *Journal* shows that 5,338 were heard from, of whom 1,882 favor Blaine, 1,600; Grant, 1,352, Sherman; 87, Hayes; 71, Washburne; 37, Garfield; 12, Thompson; 10, Colfax; 16, Harrison; 11, Bristow; 17, Conkling; 6, Fremont; 10, Edmunds; 7, W. T. Sherman; 14 scattering, and 198 for the nominee, whoever he may be.

AN ARTICLE OF MERIT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes*.

GOOD LUCK.

Two Evansvillians "Hit" the Louisiana Lottery Capital Prize.

But They Hit It With a Half Ticket.

Evansville, (Ind.) Journal, January 14.

Last Monday morning Messrs. John Albecker and Wm. Zapp concluded to invest in the regular monthly drawing of the Louisiana Lottery, and to this end they purchased of the agents here, Messrs. Brown & Pattison, twenty half tickets. One of these halves was No. 51,745, and last night both of them were kicking themselves because they did not take the whole ticket.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a telegram came to the agents from New Orleans, where the drawing was proceeding, which said:

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.

Have you sold half-ticket fifty-one seventy forty-five?

M. A. DAUPHIN.

Mr. Albecker, who held the ticket above, was hunted up and shown the telegram. His ticket was 51,745, and then it was seen than the telegraph operator had made an error in transmitting the number. They hurried to the Western Union Office and had the message repeated. Instead of fifty-one seventy forty-five came the number *fifty-one seven forty-five*.

"Well, by George!" was Mr. Albecker's slightly profane exclamation.

Still there was no explanation of the dispatch, and it was only to be inferred from the inquiry about the number that it had drawn one of the large prizes. The three large prizes were $30,000, $10,000 and $5,000, respectively. Mr. Albecker explained that Mr. Zapp owned half the ticket, and the news was carried to that gentleman and then spread over town. Although it was not known that a prize had been drawn, they were both considerably loosened up about the shoulders by vigorous hand shaking. All the afternoon they remained in uneasy suspense.

Last night at 8 o'clock Messrs. Pattison & Brown received a dispatch giving the three prize drawings as follows:

$30,000, No. 51,745, sold in Evansville.
$10,000, No. 16,416, sold in New York.
$5,000, No. 68,840, not placed.

This settled the anxiety, and Messrs. Albecker and Zapp were immediately moved upon as persons who were the owners of $7,500 each in clear, clean cash. Holding only half the ticket, they can claim only half the prize. They were naturally in a good humor over the freak of luck.

Mr. Zapp said, when asked what he was going to do, that he would first pay every debt he owed in the world, fix up his house, move into it and smile complacently on life. Mr. Zapp's resolution was greatly applauded in some quarters, while others held that even such a turn of luck did not justify him in setting up a precedent in the way of paying debts, which would entail serious oppression, perhaps, on others who had their debts on ice.

Mr. Albecker takes it all very quietly. He has been there before. He has "hit" the same lottery a score of times, all the way from $5 to $500, and the edge of appreciation is dulled.

A Majority for the Union.

Harper's Magazine for February.

The humor of the war continues to crop out here and there, and is relished equally by the gray coats as by those who wore the blue. For instance, here is good old Daniel S. Helton, a Baptist preacher of Roane County, Tenn., 88 years old. He had 16 sons in the Union army and two in the Confederate, and thereupon becomes statistical by saying, "My sympathies were with the Union by 14 majority." The computation seems to be charged with accuracy.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? As your neighbor this same question.—*Times*.

THE following letter received by the Dav Kidney Pad Co., of this City, speaks for itself:

SHARON, Wis., Dec. 15, 1879.

GENTLEMEN—My mother, 62 years old, was given up to die by all the doctors here, with Chronic Diabetes. I saw your advertisement and sent to you for a Pad, which she has now been wearing nearly two months. During this time she has been *gaining strength and improving every way*. I inclose two dollars for another Pad.

Mrs. R. L. SPORE.

Farm and Mill Machinery.

It is always a pleasure to the BLADE when it finds a large, responsible and energetic establishment, to call the attention of its readers to the facilities offered, and give them the advantages which arise from such an acquaintance. The Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, answer these requirements in every particular, being one of the largest manufacturers in the country, favorably located for Western trade and thoroughly responsible. They manufacture an extensive line of portable saw mills, cane mills, corn shellers, cob crushers, portable engines and other similar machinery of very superior quality and at low prices. Parties in want of any of the machinery named above, or in their advertisement elsewhere, should address the Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Co., at St. Louis, for full descriptive circulars, which will be sent free to any address on application.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had given him by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, throat and lung affections; also a positive cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive I will mail, free to all who desire, this recipe in German or English, with directions for use. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. C. ROSE, 154 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Where Contentment is Impossible.

Contentment produces, in some measure, all those effects which the alchemist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone, and if it does not bring riches it does the same thing by banishing the desire for them. But the inducements for a fortune at the cost of only two dollars is sufficient to cause any one to read carefully the announcement made by the Louisiana State Lottery Company of the next monthly drawing the 11Tth at New Orleans, February 10th. For further information apply to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 182, Fifth avenue, New York, have recently published "Woman the Stronger." A Novel, 12 mo cloth, extra, $1.50. A romance founded on fact, and whose scene is laid in a portion of Ohio famous for its wild and picturesque character.

"The author's descriptive power is above the common stamp, and * * * rarely fails to be brilliant and effective. The story * * * possesses a powerful interest."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The seeds of sickness and of death
In a disordered mouth are sown;
When bad the teeth or foul the breath,
Both soul and body lose their tone,
Till Sozodont's brought into play,
And sweeps those dire defects away.

A GOOD head of hair is desired by every one. The use of *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* will restore the hair if the hair cells are not closed up.

A TEXAN'S COURTING.

How a Lone Star Lover Managed to Propose to His Girl.

Chambers's Journal.

They manage these things differently in Texas. This is how a fond couple came to an understanding, according to one who pretends to know. He sits on one side of the room in a big white rocking chair; she on the other side in a little white oak rocking chair. A long-eared deer hound is by his side, a basket of sewing by hers. Both the young people rock incessantly. He sighs heavily and looss out of the west window at a myrtle tree; she sighs lightly and gazes out of the east window at the turnip patch. At last he remarks:

"This is mighty good weather for cotton picking."

"'Tis that," the lady responds, "If we only had any to pick."

The rocking continues.

"What's your dog's name?" asks she.

"Coony!" Another sigh-breeze stillness.

"Whut's he good for?"

"What's he good for?" says he, abstracted.

"Your dog, Coony."

"For ketching possums."

Silence for half an hour.

"He looks like a deer hound."

"Who looks like a deer hound?"

"Coony."

"He is, he's sort o' bellowsed, an' gettin' old an' slow, an' he ain't no 'count on a cole trail."

In the quiet 10 minutes that ensues she takes two stitches in her quilt, a gorgeous affair made after the pattern called "Rose of Sharon."

"Your ma raising many chickens?"

"Forty odd."

Then more rocking and somehow the big rocking chair and the little rocking chair are jammed side by side, and rocking is impossible.

"Makin' quilts?" he observes.

"Yes," she replies, brightening up, for she is great on quilts. "I've just finished a gorgeous 'Eagle of Brazil, a 'Setting Sun,' and a 'Nation's Pride.' Have you ever saw the 'Yellow Rose of the Prairie?'"

"No."

More silence. Then he says:—

"Do you love cabbage?"

"I co that."

Presently his hand is accidentally placed on hers, of which she does not seem to be

The Household.

Correspondents writing for this Department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write Household Department on the envelope.

2. Give real names and Post Office address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Resolves.

The first day of January has come and gone. How many of us, I wonder, in reviewing the events of our lives during the old year 1879, and beholding there so many wrong thoughts and actions, have not resolved to try to avoid making such mistakes in this the new year 1880. It is so easy to plan, but, alas! *nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.*

Father, as he counts his gains of the last year, and thinks of that patient one at home who has shared all his joys and sorrows for more than a quarter of a century, rejoicing where success crowned his efforts, sympathizing and counseling where disappointments assailed him, striving at all times to make home a place of peace and plenty, resolves that this year she shall be rewarded, at least as far as lies in his power, and at once sets about canvassing ways and means. Let me think; yes, a visit to her native place will be just the thing.

Mother's soliloquy is about in this wise: Well, well, another year gone, and so many things I had intended to do still unfinished. I must turn over a new leaf for this year and write dispatch upon it. I will have Laura set to work as soon as this term of school closes. Here she is past 14, and knows scarcely anything of housekeeping. It is school, music, this, that and the other, until I declare I don't see her three hours in the day, and that's generally at meal time. By the way, it won't hurt her to help Carrie with the dishes occasionally, in the way of a commencement. I will have her begin this very day. And here's John's overcoat hung on a chair as usual I can't see what I am to do with that boy. There is no use in talking to him. He will just say: "Yes, mother, I forgot it," and leave it in the same place next time. I will hide it instead of putting it in its place and see if that will not strengthen his memory.

Laura is made acquainted with the new law in due time, (by the way, Laura has not been making resolves for the new year,) but being an obedient daughter acquiesces and starts for school as soon as a convenient opportunity to slip away unobserved offers, for she sees determination written on mamma's countenance, and knows if she tarries a moment to practice that new piece of music she will have to help Carrie wash the dishes, and it is so much pleasanter to chat with the girls till study hours, so she retreats in good order, leaving mother and Carrie in possession of the field and the unwashed dishes also. Mamma notes this and resolves that she shall both wash and dry the supper dishes just by way of showing the little shirker that I am in earnest.

The young husband as he walks briskly along towards his office communes with himself: And here is another "new year." I had intended to get that new set of parlor furniture for Fannie by this time, but have not been able to save quarter the price of it from my last year's earnings. I wonder how Hoyt got his. My business pays as well as his, I am sure of that. Our families are just the same. Wonder if I could cut down my expenses any? Let me see. Daily and weekly newspapers. Can't spare them, besides Hoyt takes two more than I do. Fannie's magazines—only $6. Mrs. Hoyt's are $10. Cigars and tobacco? By the way Hoyt uses neither, while my bill for these alone amounts to 30 or 40 cents a day; 365 days in the year, $109 50 for tobacco, and then I treat the boys to cigars frequently. Yes, I think I see where Hoyt's furniture came from. Farewell tobacco. We will take a set of parlor furniture in your place this year.

The young wife and mother, as she looks in the mirror and sees reflected two dark looking wrinkles between her brows, resolves to be more patient with Charlie and the babies in the future than she has been in the past. Yes, I will "beware of the little foxes that spoil the grapes," and check this nasty temper of mine before it gets the mastery. And so goes the list. The pastor resolves to be more watchful over his flock this year than he was last, and carry the work into the enemy's lines, instead of acting only on the defensive. The teacher, to make the new term of school a greater success than the last. The student, to apply himself more diligently to his studies. The laborer, to lay by a small portion of each day's wages, toward paying for a home wherein to spend his latter days. The man who is in the habit of taking a social glass resolves to conquer the habit before it conquers. And last, but not least, by any means, are the hundreds of men who took their last chew of tobacco, positively their last, December 31st, 1879.

Nota bene. I heard a dealer in tobacco and cigars say that he did not wish to lay in a new stock now, for he sold but little from the last of December until the last of January. Said he would be ready for a supply the first of February.

E. A. SHELDON.

Pennville, Ind.

Undecided Questions.

I was particularly interested in the letter of our bachelor-friend in the BLADE of the 1st inst. I have read it three times to be certain, that I fully understood it. I feel positive that no true woman will hesitate to answer, that when a man provides material for food, and places it in the hands of his wife, he has a right to expect her to give it the care and attention necessary to produce wholesome and palatable food. A man may provide ever so well, but if his wife is too shiftless or inefficient to take care of it, his efforts are thrown away.

There is a moral right here, which I cannot help noticing. Young man, don't marry a girl until you know, wether she intends to be carried through life without any exertions on her part, or to take hold and help you make a home! You may think but little of dinners and housekeeping now, but the time will come, when your tastes will be less etherial, and a good dinner, and a tidy home will mean something.

As our bachelor friend has doubtless fully considered the question he asks, allow me to present one or two more for the consideration of him, or any other gentleman of the Household. When a woman has spent hours, perhaps days in arranging rooms, when she has carefully swept the carpet and polished the stove, is it very unreasonable for her to expect her husband will remove the mud from his boots, hang up his hat and coat and not use the stove for a spittoon? When a woman has spent the whole forenoon in a hot kitchen, burning her face over the cooking stove, and spent time and thought in preparing a good dinner, just such a one as her husband likes, is it unreasonable for her to look for some word of praise, or at least an acknowledgement of her efforts to please? Is it unreasonable, dear married gentlemen, for a woman to expect after her marriage, at least a little of the love and tenderness that were so freely given in the courting days.

Those "Sunday Soakings" are receiving a good deal of attention, and are leading to a consideration of the use and abuse of Sunday, in more ways than one. I have no doubt that many people abuse the day quite as much, by attending three or four services and tiring themselves and families quite out, as they would by putting the clothes to soak on Sunday. I have known people who always ate cold dinners and thought it a deadly sin to write a letter or read a newspaper on that day, and in the olden times they thought it wicked to whip the children on Sunday, and so postponed the reckoning until Monday morning. It is well to get out of such ways as these, which taught children to hate the day, but it is also well to guard against going too far the other way. Sunday is about the only day of rest women have, and I never feel like dragging out the ghost of next week's work by a sight of the clothes basket, and besides I have found that an hours' soaking while I am doing other work, answers just as well. Still I think a woman may be a first-rate Christian, and a sensible housekeeper, and yet not see the matter just as I do.

In view of all that has been said, I am led to inquire, by what inexorable law are we bound to wash on Monday? I don't know how it may be in town, but I do know that in the country it is very often the most inconvenient day in the week, especially when there is but one woman to do the work. The whole house being more used on Sunday than on other days, every room needs a little attention on Monday morning. If we go to church, there are the clothes to be brushed and put away. In warm weather, there is nearly always churning to be done, very often baking and if the washing must be done the rest of the work must be left until afternoon, and is too much for any woman to do after washing, even if she is ever so strong. Why not use Monday to do other work. Put the clothes to soak in the afternoon, and Tuesday morning, with the house all in order, and everything else out of the way, attack the "bug-bear of the week."

Argyle, Wis. JESSAMINE.

Love Rather than Discipline.

Let an ex-teacher speak a few words in defense of the incorrigible. Cast aside the rod; it is a relic of barbarism. Lowering alike to both teacher and pupil! Wry cheeks, flush now with shame, in bringing to memory, my first two years of teaching, with the rod as assistant; which the three after years experience proved unnecessary. The secret of success in school government is to make every pupil a genuine lover, and a lady surrounded by 65 or 70 lovers is to be envied indeed.

It was my fate, at one time, to have a room of boys, whose ages ranged from 12 to 16 years (the very worst ages for real mischief,) and a graded school that was noted for being hard to govern; but by earnest, faithful and prayerful work, it was soon an easy matter to keep excellent order. I made but few rules, but was constantly appealing to their ambition, honor and integrity. I considered every boy a gentleman, and placed each one upon his honor, to do his very best. I owe much to that word "honor." 'Tis surprising what a high sense of honor boys, and girls, too, have, and it is so easily cultivated, and proves such a faithful ally. But if there is one who seems destitute of all fine feelings make that one a special subject of prayer, and love him in spite of his many failings. Yes, love him! for love begets love; and pray for him. Pray for him on your way to school, as he enters the door whenever your eye happens to fall upon him, ask God to show you the way to that boy's heart, that you may influence him for good, and your very worst case will not trouble you long. I have tried it in more than one instance, and have yet to meet with a failure.

One case in particular in my experience: The terror of the whole school (a boy who was reported to the principal every week for truancy, lying and general misdemeanor) was promoted with his class to my room. His teacher was elated at being rid of a torment, and the other teachers chuckled when the leaven entered the room where there were no bad boys;" and it was with many misgivings for my future peace that I took him in. The first day he was on somewhat of company behavior, but would cut a sly caper now and then, to produce a laugh, when I said, oh! so kindly, "Jones, please do not do that!" But, when school closed, just as he was passing through the door, I said, "Jones, step here a moment," and then excused every pupil from the room. "Now, Jones" said I, "let us have a little friendly talk. You have been promoted to my room, and you and I must be the very best of friends, or our work will not run smoothly. You have not had a very good reputation heretofore, but I do not want to believe that you are a bad boy. I know you can be good if you will only try. "I don't want to be good, I get blamed with every thing by every body," he blurted out. "Well Jones we will try and not have any trouble to blame you with, and I will believe you to be truthful, until you tell me a falsehood. I want your help in this room, and in return, I will help you to make of yourself a good and useful man. Is it a bargain? And his hearty "yes ma'am" assured me he was in real earnest. The next morning, a new Jones was at the school, and he became one of my most trusted scholars, and was the happy means of a marked change in the conduct of some of his old cronies.

Of course there will arise cases requiring discipline in every school, but there are so many different ways of punishing without whipping.

If "that queer girl" will see that her school room is well ventilated (every one should have a thermometer), and those wee lots busy with their slates, she will not often find them asleep. Impure air makes all the scholars, and teachers, too, sleepy. It is an injustice to the little ones to have them sit still while several large classes are heard. Have them stand every half hour if only to spell two words, or to stand in a line and show their slates. Keep them busy with their slates by teaching them the first principles of writing, and in a short time they write well and go to work in a copy book so understandingly.

I could talk for ever on this subject, but I must "be brief" if I ever want to come again. MEADOW LARK.

An Honorable Defense.

After reading "Hope's" article on sitting up, I felt that in justice to the Western girls, I must express myself on the subject. She speaks of sitting up with young gentleman callers as a universal practice. I have always gone in good society and received calls from my gentleman friends for the last ten years (by the way I am an old maid now) yet I never have been annoyed by gentlemen staying after the family have retired, and neither do any of my lady friends entertain company until the "wee small hours." It is a practice not countenanced in good society, and I feel naturally indignant that she should give readers of the Household a wrong impression in regard to the girls.

Now "Hope" let me give you a piece of sisterly advice. Do not deny yourself the pleasure of gentlemen's company, simply because a tiresome fashion exists; but just candidly tell your friends that it is a practice you can not conscientiously uphold; that your refinement, common sense and comfort all rebel against it. You will find that your friends will appreciate you all the more for having your own opinion in the matter. And when one really determines to do anything it does not require so much nerve after all. I don't think the gentlemen are at all to blame for the custom, when it does exist, but the parents must be to blame. Gentlemen of refinement do not willingly intrude. And if, when they call, the lady of the house should tell them it was her custom to have her girls in their rooms at 10, I do not think one would insist on staying a half minute over the allotted time. And the knowledge that the time for amusement was limited would only lend an additional zest to the pleasure.

I, like Hope, enjoy a good book, but I enjoy it all the more if after I have read it I can talk it over with my friends and exchange ideas on the different characters and on the style of authors.

To that "queer girl" I will say, don't give your little folks time to get sleepy, send them to the board to make figures and letters and vary the amusement by drawing houses and maps, in fact let them draw any kind of objects. And if you do not have enough room at the board, (and I know country schools are very deficient in that respect) let them use slate and pencil. It will only take a few minutes of your recess to look over their slates and give praise where it is due, and suggest improvement; it takes very little to interest children. And it is a very good idea for teachers to have a portfolio and save all kinds of engravings, and when a child can not be kept quiet in any other way it will be amused with pictures, of course you don't want to get sleepy yourself.

Now I want to tell the farmer's daughters how to keep soft white hands. Get a small round stick and fasten a cloth on securely, and you will have a mop for washing dishes, and then you can use plenty of hot water and soap on your dishes and yet not injure your hands by putting them in the hot water, And as we can't well keep our hands out of suds on wash day, use a wash of vinegar and meal after taking the hands out of suds and rinse them well, rub them with glycerine and sleep in a pair of old kid gloves. If girls are careful they can have nice white hands, and do all kinds of kitchen work, and then not feel ashamed when called upon to play the piano, because their hands look black and rough when they come in contact with the ivory keys. PEGGOTY.

Springfield.

Verbenas from Seed.

The verbena is perhaps the most popular and showy of all the annuals. It is a favorite with everybody on account of easy culture, beautiful coloring of the flowers and the fragrance of some of them. Verbenas are indispensable as bedding plants in the geometrical shaped beds cut in the lawns of the wealthier classes, and are equally so in the modest posie bed of a country farm house.

It does not seem generally known that verbenas raised from seed will produce larger flowers and more of them, than those plants grown by a florist from a cutting: nevertheless such is the case, and another thing to recommend these seedlings to favor is that the light colored ones are nearly always fragrant. If one desires to make a bed of verbenas in distinct colors, then recourse must be had to the florist, for as he propagates from named varieties, of which he knows the colors and habits, he is able to furnish us with red or white, or purple, or striped and many other shades. Seedlings are not to be relied upon to produce certain colors. They do not come true as a general thing, but for flowers for a bouquet, or to fill a wire work design, I should choose the seedlings in preference to the other because of their fragrance. Last year I had a bed of very choice named varieties—there must have been at least 30 different shades of color in the flowers, and I was particularly careful to save the seeds.

The seed may be sown in February, March and April in boxes in the house for early bloom or in hot beds, or it may be sown in the open border in May. I advise you however to start them in the house. Have boxes about three inches deep nearly filled with light soil. On this scatter the seeds thinly and then sift over them about as much soil as their own thickness. Press the soil down on them with a smooth board, and then sprinkle the seed box with water. Now place your box in the window. If you can, have half a dozen bricks on the stove so that you can put a couple of warm ones under the seed box frequently. You will be surprised how much more quickly the seeds will germinate. This is what is called "bottom heat" an essential probably the most important in the florist's business. Observe that while there is danger in keeping the soil too wet, the seed box must be kept constantly moist, and as the seed starts quite unevenly disturb the surface as little as possible. To get strong, stocky plants as soon as they have made their third leaf transplant them into other boxes at a distance each way of say three inches and when warm weather comes so you can put them in the garden, give each plant four feet of space. In all likelihood your seedlings will be larger and healthier than your florist will sell you for a dollar a dozen.

I am always disposed to help inexperienced cultivators, and when my advice is sought will cheerfully answer to the best of my ability any question relating to flowers and vegetables and their culture. Answers will appear promptly in the BLADE, and my correspondents will oblige me by confining themselves to a simple statement of the information they require and direct their letters of enquiry to. Mr. RENNIE

Ainsworth Iowa.

Takes up the Gauntlet.

In glancing over the Household Department I saw the article of Hope's on "Sitting up." In closing up her delicious article she invites discussion by saying "Young men defend yourselves" and I being unfortunately a young man having an evil partiality to the said "Sitting up," or "sparking" enter the arena.

I would beg leave to differ from Hope in several respects, especially in the assertion that the blame is to be laid to the gentlemen.

If Hope (or Brownie) would pluck up the nerve to state her aversion to the practice, any gentleman would respect her delicate feelings, and leave her to her favorite book or study. Hope will please not understand that I am in favor of sitting up until three or four o'clock in the morning. As to the conversation, the writer has found, frequently when "sitting up" with some sensible and well informed young lady, that time flies so rapidly that midnight or one o'clock would steal on unawares, and both parties be surprised to find time fly so rapidly in each other's company. You will generally find, or at least the writer has found it to be the case, that the young lady at parting, or the prospect of parting, will invite the gentleman to tarry a little longer, or if not in direct words, will detain him by those little wiles that only a young lady can use.

I regard the ballad of "The Spider and the Fly" as being the exact counterpart of "sitting up," as I am certain the lady is to blame.

If Hope had only had more experience in the good old-fashioned courting, I think she would agree with me, that a *little* "love making" is not so bad after all, if properly conducted on both sides. But where the gentlemsn is afraid to get too close to the lady, or afraid to look at her in a crowd, I agree with Hope that the *less* of it the better.

The fact is, ladies and gentlemen of the Household, that some young ladies delight in snubbing the gentlemen on all occasions when they can safely do so, and the result is that they miss all the life of the conversation and true esteem between ladies and gentlemen who esteem each other as they should.

My advice to Hope and Brownie is to show the gentlemen with whom they come in contact that they like their company and like to talk with them, and I'll wager them a new hat each that they will look upon the subject with a different feeling, and find out that the gentlemen are not bears to be kept away from and marked as vicious or dangerous.

Gentlemen back me up, if it is Leap Year. "SPARKER."

Newark, Ohio.

From Aleyone.

How many times I have heard my mother say, "A penny saved is as good as a penny earned," which is a very true saying. I have heard hard-working wives and mothers say they wished there was some way of earning money to buy their husbands Christmas presents. They did not realize that they had already earned the right to a portion of their husband's earnings, not merely by saving in many ways, but also in the struggle to "make both ends meet," in the effort to make home pleasant and in a "thousand and one" other ways, beside the right given them at the marriage altar when two were made one."

I would like to hear this subject discussed; also something further concerning early impressions."

My experience with children is that much depends upon the first 10 years of their lives; that what they learn during that period makes deeper and more lasting impressions, and mothers cannot begin too early to teach their little ones the difference between right and wrong, not forgetting to teach them to pray, which reminds me of the answer a child of 10 gave his mother when she asked him if he remembered to always say his prayers at night. "Why, yes, mamma," said he; "I *hate* to say them, for if I don't, I can't sleep worth a cent!"

What a good letter we had from "Jessamine" last week, and how many good letters we do have in the "Household."

I make it a point to say something to all young housekeepers in regard to cooking, as good cooking goes far towards keeping the whole family good-natured, I will proceed to tell you how to properly fry fresh fish. First cut straight through one side of the back bone, then cut up in nearly square pieces, rub dry with a cloth and you are ready for the frying pan, in which put a cup of butter and lard, equal parts; when hot lay in the pieces of fish, fry slowly but steadily half an hour, turning once in the meantime. Sprinkle on a little salt before turning.

The quickest way to cure a wart is to moisten the brimstone end of a match and rub the wart several times daily.

Ladies troubled with cold feet should wear cotton stockings inside of woolen ones. The change will surprise them. I wish to thank the ladies of the Household for confidence reposed in me.

"ALCYONE."

St. Charles, Mich.

Thinks Her Stupid.

Looking over some old numbers of the BLADE, I saw that the fair writers to the Household were giving us of the sterner sex an awful tearing to pieces and we quietly submitting. I would say a few plain words to "One that knows." To tell the truth, I believe you are an old maid on whom a man was never known to smile. At any rate I pity your experience. I do not believe in women bearing all the burdens. Man is naturally the stronger vessel and should bear the greater burden on the sea of life, though not less important is the weaker vessel with its cargo of love and sympathy.

No true man ever got drunk, then came home and abused his wife. True, many otherwise passably good men degrade themselves below the animals by becoming habitual drunkards, but in many cases could not a loving wife remedy this at least to a great extent? A drinking saloon holds no charm for the husband that is met at the door of his home by a loving kiss from a loving wife. Let the labor of each for the other be a labor of love, then I think neither will complain of hardship

Brownie, how innocent you must be not to know what young people find to talk about! One would think you were a century or two older than Methusala to have forgotten so much. The young lady you speak of as the one who don't want to sit up, but can't help it, must be awfully stupid or very weak minded and deserves to be set up with any way, if indeed any young man would care to sit up with such a light weight. She makes me think of a young lady I once asked for her company home from an evening entertainment, she said she didn't know. I went right home with her to ask her mother if I might.

Rock Valley, Ia. FARMER.

A Sad Christmas!

I would love to become a member of the 'band,' but it is such a trying ordeal to 'come in all alone,' to stand up before so many bright eyes and introduce myself as Belle Starr, housekeeper, and would be member of the band, and not even a letter of introduction have I for, alas! I am little, and unknown to fame. Though I may have some little local importance, yet that avails me nothing, as Nasby would say, when 'swingin' round the circul." Though I claim to possess a mind of my own, and have been known to speak "right out in meetin'" when the occasion seemed to demand it, still I altogether disclaim belonging to that reprehensible class known as 'sharp-tongued." I might, once, have been of that class had not the gentle Savior, looking down into my heart said Belle, Belle' I heard the voice and knew my God. Ever since that the softening influence of divine love has been at work uprooting carnal loves and carnal hates, and filling my heart with a tender sympathetic love for humanity and emplanting real desires to do good and to be good.

I would be pleased to comment on some of Mrs. M. J. Galpin's ideas, but, perhaps, it would be but polite to wait till the "Lady of the Household" says "Come in." Mrs. M. J. Galpin says: 'Christmas comes with all its cheer!' It brought but little cheer to me; for that day we had to

"Mean are the sleeping baby
With ribbon, white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
That awaited her below."

And my poor mother heart yearns so intensely for this last and only child—my blessed baby. But God took her and she is not. His will, not mine, be done.

MORE ANON.

Keeping Sweet Potatos.

A. M. Case asks, "Will some one tell his mode of keeping sweet potatos through Winter?" My mode, as proven by a successful practice of many years, is as follows: The potatos should be dug not later than the 25th of September, not allowing the early frosts to even scorch the leaves; then the potatos should be spread thinly on a floor to dry for eight or 10 days, having previously dried some earth perfectly, which should be taken from the patch where they grew, (I keep my earth in two barrels up stairs in the house, and the same earth has been used for 15 years without change.) When the potatos are well dried, but not wilted, select such as are not bruised, cut or broken, commence filling your barrel by putting of this dry earth about four inches deep in the bottom, then a layer of potatos, being careful not to crowd them together, (they keep better not to touch,) and then filling in the earth until it is a half-inch deep over all the potatos, and so continue the alternate layers until the top of the barrel is reached, reserving the last layer of earth as a covering. Keep the barrel in a dry place, as near an even temperature as possible, never allowing frost to enter.

Sago, Ohio. LYDE.

A New Subject.

I would like to give a question for discussion. 1. Which is the worst, the step-mother or the step-children? One lady said, "Heaven bless my stepmother." They are more apt to be cursed I think. Now what is the cause of it.

Is it proper to speak of *molasses* as "them." Some one please tell me how to make rye bread. STEPMOTHER.

Lee, Ia.

If Stepmother will consult the House hold for January 15, she will find an excellent article on rye bread by Louisa Marksch effel of this City. ED.

For Sale or Exchange.

Geological specimens and curiosities peculiar to Wyoming Territory. Send stamp for printed catalogue.

Address REED & CHASE.

Cemo, Wy.

To pack house plants for shipping take a good solid tight box, have that ready, take moss, wrap tightly around the roots tie firmly each plant by itself, now sprinkle the plants, then take paper such as merchants tie up their goods in, oil it with linseed oil, fold around plants, put in box, then tack down the cover. I received such a box of flowers from a florist which came quite a distance, and were nice not one leaf wilted. URENA.

Will some of the readers of the "Blade Household" please inform me how to making a shaving case for a gentleman, and also how to renew the gilt molding on picture frames, and how to wash a white silk lack necktie so that it will look like new.—GILEAD, Sidgeville, Ind.

"Mamma, what are twins made for?" elder precocious brother replied. "So that cannibals may eat philopœnas."

Our Young Folks.

WHAT AILED THE PUDDING?

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

"What shall we have for dinner to-day?
Said Mrs. Dobbs in her pleasant way:
"For Sally has much to do, and would wish
That we'd get along with an easy dish—
Something that wouldn't take long to prepare,
Or really require much extra care."
Said Mrs. Dobbs: "There isn't a doubt
But what we'd all fancy a stirabout!"

"A hasty pudding! Hurrah! that's nice!"
Exclaimed the girls and boys in a trice.
Then Sally put on the biggest pot,
And soon the water was boiling hot,
And Mrs. Dobbs mixed together some flour
And water, and in less than half an hour
The pudding began to bubble up thick
And dance about with the pudding-stick.

Said Mr. Dobbs, as he made a halt:
"Our Sally is apt to forget the salt:
So I'll put in a pinch ere I leave the house,"
And he went on tip-toe, as still as a mouse,
And, dropping a handful in very quick,
Stirred it well about with the pudding-stick,
And said to himself: "Now, isn't this clever!"
At which the pudding laughed louder than ever.

Then Mrs. Dobbs came after a while,
And looked in the pot with a cheery smile,
And thought how much she'd enjoy the treat,
And how much the children would want to eat;
Then said: "Our Sally has one great fault—
She is very apt to forget the salt;"
And into the hasty pudding was sent
A handful of this ingredient.

John, George, and Jennie, and Bess, in turn,
Gave the stick a twist, lest the pudding burn;
For oh! how empty and wretched they'd feel
If anything ruined their doonday meal!
And each in turn began to reflect,
And make amends for Sally's neglect,
For the girl was good, but she had one fault—
She was very apt to forget the salt!

But Sally herself, it is strange to say,
Was not remiss in her usual way;
But before she went to her upstairs work
She threw in a handful of salt with a jerk,
And stirred the pudding and stirred the fire,
Which made the bubbles leap higher and higher,
And as soon as the clock struck twelve she took
The great big pot off the great big hook.

It wasn't scorched! Ah! that was nice!
And one little dish would not suffice
Mr. or Mrs. Dobbs, I guess,
John, or George, or Jennie, or Bess;
And as for Sally, I couldn't say
How much of the pudding she'd stow away,
For she was tired and hungry, no doubt,
And very fond of this stirabout.

A happier group you'd ne'er be able
To find than sat at the Dobbs's table,
With plates and spoons, and a hungry wish
To eat their fill of the central dish.
But as Dobbs began to taste
The pudding, he dropped his spoon in haste;
And all of the children did likewise,
As big as saucers their staring eyes.

Said Mrs. Dobbs, in a voice not sweet:
"Why, it isn't fit for the pigs to eat!"
And I doubt if an artist would e'er be able
To depict their looks as they left the table.
Said Sally: "I thought it would be so nice!
But I must have salted that pudding twice!"
And none of the family mentioned that they
Had a hand in spoiling the dinner that day.
—*Independent.*

Charley Bennet's Ghost Story.

BY MRS. MARGARET ETYNGE

"It is a sin to steal a pin
As well as any greater thing."

sang little Al Smith, in a loud, shrill voice.

"Very good sentiment, but very poor rhyme," drawled Hen Rowe (whose father was a poet), patting the singer's flaxen head in a patronizing manner.

"Talking of stealing," said Charley Bennet, dropping the pumpkin he was turning into a lantern, "did I ever tell you fellers about the time I went down to old Pop Dobins's to steal apples, and came back past the barn where the horse-thief hung himself years and years ago, 'cause he knew the constables—they called 'em constables in those times—were after him, and that he'd be hung by somebody else if he didn't? No? Here's a ghost story for you, then, and I hope it will be a warning to you all never to take anything that doesn't belong to you, 'specially apples.

"You see, Billy Evans and I were staying with our folks at the hotel in Bramblewood that Summer, and about two miles away was Pop Robin's farm. He used to bring eggs and chickens and vegetables and fruit to the hotel; and, oh my! wasn't he stingy?—you'd better believe it. He wouldn't even give you two of three blackberries, and if you asked him for an apple, he'd tremble all over. A regular old miser he was, with lots of money, and a bully apple orchard. 'Let's go there some night and help ourselves,' says Billy Evans, one day. 'Dogs,' says I. 'Only one,' says he. 'I know him, and so do you—old Snaggletooth; I gave him almost all the meat we took for crab bait the other day we didn't catch any.' 'All right,' says I.

"But when the night we'd agree on came, Billy had cousins—girls—down from New York, and he had to stay home and entertain them. I don't care much for girls myself, and then I was afraid they might want me to help entertain them too, so I made up my mind to go down to Pop Robins's alone. It was a splendid night; the moon shone so bright that it was almost as light as day. I scudded along, whistling away, until I got within half a mile of the orchard, and then I stopped my noise and walked as softly as possible, till I came to the first apple tree. I shinned up that tree in a jiffy (old Snaggletooth didn't put in an appearance), filled my bag with jolly fat apples, and slid down again. But when I came to lift the bag up on my shoulder, I found it was awful heavy to carry so far, and I was just agoing to dump some of the apples out, when I remembered all of a sudden that if I cut across the meadow to the plank-road, I could get back to the road in a little more than half the time it would take to go the way I came.

"So I shouldered my load, and was nearly across the meadow before I thought of the haunted barn at the end of it. It wasn't a nice thing to remember; but I wasn't agoing to turn back, ghost or no ghost, and I tried to whistle again, when all at once that thing Al Smith was singing just now popped into my head, and says I to myself, 'That's so, Charles F. Bennet; you and your chums may think it's great fun to help yourselves to other people's apples and water melons and such things; but it's just as much stealing as though you went into a man's house and stole his coat.' It doesn't seem as bad when you're going for'rd; but when you're coming back, up a lonely road, all alone, at 10 o'clock at night, a lot of stolen apples on your back, and a haunted barn not far off, it seems worse.

"All the same, I held on to the apples. And when I faced the barn I determined I'd whistle if I died in the attempt; but, boys, I don't believe anybody could have told *that* 'Yankee Doodle' from 'Auld Lang Syne.' I tell you my heart jumped when I passed the tumble down old place; but it stood still when, as I marched up the plank road, I heard a step behind me. I wheeled around in an instant, but there was nothing to be seen. The moon shone as bright as ever, but there was nothing in sight. 'I must have imagined it,' says I to myself, and I walked a little faster, listening with all my might, and sure enough pat, pat, pat, came the step after me. Again I wheeled round. Not a thing did I see. And again I started on, the apples growing heavier and heavier. Pat, pat, pat, came the step. That made it more dreadful. 'It *must* be the ghost,' I thought; and I don't mind telling you, fellers, I never was so frightened in my life. The time I fell overboard was nothing to it. I made up my mind, when I reached the bridge that crossed a little brook near our hotel, I'd streak it (I hadn't exactly run yet, for I was saving my strength till the last). But before I got to the bridge, says I to myself—and I must have said it out loud, though I didn't mean to—'Perhaps he wants the apples.'

"'Apples!' repeated a hoarse voice with a horrid laugh.

"I tell you, boys, those apples flew, and I flew too. Over the bridge I went like lightning, and ran right into Barney Reardon, one of the stable-men, who was coming to look for me. 'Something has followed me,' I gasped, 'from the haunted barn—the ghost!' 'Did you see it?' says he. 'No,' says I, 'though I turned round a dozen times to look for it. But I heard it pat, pat, pat, behind me all the way.' 'And it's behind you now,' says Barney, bursting into a loud laugh. I jumped about six feet. There it was, sure enough, roaring again, and pointing to Pop Robins's tame raven! Cussly on that thing looked up at me, nodded its shining black head, croaked 'Apples!' and walked off. It had followed me from the barn, and every time I wheeled quickly round, it hopped just as quickly behind me, and so of course I saw nothing but the long road and the moonlight on it. But I never want to be so scared again, and if ever any of you boys go for anything belonging to other people, don't you count me in."

"What became of the apples?" asked Jerry O'Neil.

"If you'd a been there I could have told you," said Charley.—*Harper's Young People.*

The Gospel Story for Children.

[Translated from the German.]

BY COUSIN JAMES.

A good, kind hearted Christian among the Germans by the name of A. W. Moller put out a book 40 years ago entitled, "Evangelium fur Kinder." The object of the little work was to present the simple story of Christ's life, as told by the Apostles, in a connected and comprehensive way. We came upon a copy of the work not long ago amongst the stray books of a German doctor. The daily perusal of the book has been a source of much pleasure to us. It has occurred to us that what was of benefit to German children would also help and please their cousins across the wide waters.

So, for the sake of the mothers and sisters who read out loud to the little folks, and the children who read for themselves, we have attempted a translation of the book.

We value it ourselves for its orderly arrangement, its simple language, its brevity and clearness. It is our hope that the translation is not so imperfect as to hide these good elements in the steps of the narrative.

Once a long time ago, when Herod was king over Judea, there was a priest by the name of Zachariah, and his wife was called Elizabeth. And they were both of them good in God's eyes, and did all of the Lord's commandments without fault. And they had no children, not even one, and were already quite old.

One time, on the day which was proper to their order, Zachariah went into the temple to perform his duties as priest, and attend to the offering of incense. And all the people were outside, and they were praying. At that moment there appeared to him an angel of the Lord standing on the right side of the altar of incense. And when Zachariah saw him he was startled, and fear came upon him. But the angel spoke and said to him: "Do not fear, Zachariah, for your prayer is heard. Your wife Elizabeth will bear you a son, whose name you shall call John. And you will have joy and delight because of him, and many will rejoice over his birth.

"And there will be good reason for gladness, because he will be great before God, and will be filled with the Holy Spirit. And he will go forth before God in the spirit and power of the Prophet Elijah, that he may make the people ready for the coming of the Lord."

Zachariah said to the angel, "How is it possible for me to understand this? I am old and my wife is advanced in years."

Then the angel answered him. "I am Gabriel, the one that stands in the presence of God, and I am sent to speak to you and to announce this very thing to you. Behold, now you will become dumb and not able to speak until the day when these things of which I have spoken have come to pass. And this is so because you did not believe my words, but they will be fulfilled when the time comes."

Now the people were waiting for Zachariah outside the temple, and were wondering why he stayed so long in the temple. When at last he came out he could not speak to them, for he had been struck dumb. Then they knew that he had seen a vision in the temple. And he made signs to them and remained speechless.

And presently, when the time of his sacred service had passed, he returned home to his house.

And Elizabeth praised the Lord because he had thus looked upon her with favor.—*Standard.*

A News Boy's Inference.

In a large New England City a few Winters ago, a gentleman, not a church member, late one very cold evening, stepped into an eating saloon to get a cup of tea. In the front part of the saloon, near the street door, was a large stove. Near this stove had gathered several newsboys. Nice, fresh-fried doughnuts was a specialty at this particular restaurant, and those which happened to be left over from yesterday (called stale doughnuts) were sold at half price, or one cent apiece. These boys would sometimes come in, buy a "stale doughnut," and then, *being customers*, would feel at liberty to stop and warm by the stove. This gentleman, while drinking his tea, observed the bright, active appearance of one of these lads, who seemed to be the leader of the group, and calling him to himself, asked him if he and his friends would not like a fresh doughnut.

"Bet I would, if I had the chink," said the boy.

"Well bring your friends up to the counter and get one," said the gentleman.

"Come on boys, this Mister's going to treat; draw up all of you."

The boys with a rush all mounted the high stools standing before the counter, and began to crack their jokes, as only street gamins know how to do.

The gentleman ordered the waiter to give each boy a cup of tea and two fresh doughnuts. Imagine, if you are acquainted with the newsboys of the street—otherwise you cannot—those six boys drawn up in front of that counter, each with his cup of tea before him, and a long, twisted doughnut in each hand; taking first a bite from one, then from the other, then laying them both down, and sipping the cup of tea, lifted with both hands.

Their feet and fingers may have been half frozen, but their tongues were limber, and the jokes went round, sparkling with genuine wit. After observing them for a while, and paying the bill, my friend bade the boys good-night, and started towards the door.

Just then, quick as thought, as though a new idea had just entered his mind, the lad, the leader of the boys, spoke out quick and sharp: "*Say Mister, do you keep a church?*" Obviously, he knew what was meant by *practical Christianity.*—*Congregationalist.*

The Regulation Weight.

An official who has lately returned to Washington from a trip down the Mississippi tells the following story: On a Mississippi steamer, as on every railway or steamship line, a passenger is allowed a certain amount of baggage. One day a man from Texas came on the wharf at New Orleans with his baggage. He was a wild looking fellow, such as only Texas can produce. He went for a man to check his baggage, and coming back pointed out his valuables to the baggage-master. "You will have to pay extra baggage on some of these boxes," said the baggage-man. "Why, I should like to know?" said the Texan, beginning to look belligerent. "Because a passenger is only allowed a certain amount of baggage," answered the obliging baggage-master; "How much is that," inquired the Texan. "Sixty pounds," was the reply. "Sixty pounds!" thundered the Texan, "why, my God, man, a gentleman's 'weapons' would weigh that much!"

The Wisdom of Dumas.

Brunettes deceive—blondes betray.

Give money, but never lend it. Giving it only makes a man ungrateful, lending it makes him an enemy.

If men would spend in doing good to others a quarter of the money they spend in doing harm to themselves, misery would vanish from the earth.

Man was created to utilize everything—even sorrow.

A woman's venality is the punishment of the man who buys her.

The only thing I am astonished at is that people are astonished at anything.

FORTY DAYS' FASTING.

Remarkable Case in Clinton County.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

WILMINGTON, O., Jan. 20.—The publication in yesterday's *Commercial* of the case of Dr. Tumy, of Walnut Hills, who died after four weeks' abstinence from sustenance, and the statement made in connection therewith, that her case was remarkable from the fact of the great length of time she was enabled to subsist without eating or drinking, calls to mind a more wonderful instance of the kind, which occurred in this vicinity, and in which a man did without food for 40 days.

Webb Ferguson, a plasterer, about 30 years of age, in the employ of P. J. Murphy, developed signs of insanity some years ago, and becoming at times dangerous in his delirium, it was found necessary to confine him in the Clinton County Infirmary. During his incarceration the idea developed in his brain that he was called and specially appointed to excel our Savior in fasting. On the 31st day of May, 1874, he partook of a light breakfast early in the morning, and from that time out he refused to eat. When his meals were placed before him he would cast the food on the floor and push it away from him, through the bars of his cell and beyond his reach. From the early morning meal on the 31st day of May until the 10th day of July he took no food whatever. During this time he would occasionally sip a little water, but no more than was absorbed by his system, neither his kidneys nor bowels having any action until about the 20th day of July, being a space of 50 days. At first his meals were served regularly by the Superintendent, and he was closely watched to see if he wouldn't eat on the sly,

The Farm.

In this Department we cordially invite questions, answers and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc. All contributions should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany such letter.

The Wages of Farm Labor.

This is the time of the year when labor on the farm becomes the question of the hour. It has been said that among the drawbacks to intelligent agriculture in our country is the uncertain tenure of the soil. The farmer who rents does nothing permanently because he may leave the next year, and the farmer who owns knows not at what moment he may sell. There are many who make a permanent business of the farm, but there are thousands who do not, and these keep down the average of good culture.

But it seems to us if evanescent setting is an injury to farming, the frequent change of labor is at least as bad. The agricultural laborer, as a general thing, is employed for about nine months in the year. In the Spring he is to be looked after, and before he is to be secured numberless little matters, which result in great moment after awhile, are left undone till the help comes, when it is too late to do them properly for the best results for that season.

Where farms are large enough to afford it, and those who farm are engaged in a life pursuit, the best results have been found to follow from so managing as to have the help employed all the year round; and all the better if such help be married, and can be comfortably domiciled in tenant house on the ground. Advantage can thus be taken of every turn of good weather to get the work done at the proper moment, to the great benefit of the subsequent crop. Moreover a man regularly employed is likely to take more interest in his work than one who knows he is but temporary, and the employer has more chance to bear patiently with the man while both are learning on another's ways.

There is beside the absolute question of labor at this season, another which always troubles one, namely, that one of wages. The carpenter for instance who gets in the city $2 50 to $3 per day, has to pay perhaps $10 or $18 per month for house rent, while provisions of every kind have to be purchased, and often at high rates. Even the smallest scrap of fuel has to be bought, and there is nothing but what comes hard cash to get it. A hand on a farm, especially if he is comfortably tenanted, has less rent, less expense in provisions, and less demand on his wages in every way, and this should always enter into calculations as to the worth of services. Even when the single man is boarded in the family, it is still about the same. Sixteen dollars per month and board in a family on a farm is better for the hand than $1.50 without any other privileges, in a City; as any single young man who has tried the difference can readily testify to.

It is not, therefore, a fair comparison between the actual cash of the City and the cash wages of the country. Nominally less, the result is generally greater, and this result should be the basis of calculations. There is no doubt, however, that we lose much by transitory labor, and it will be wise for all who can to make such arrangements as will enable the laborer to be steadily employed the whole year.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

How to Apply Manures.

The Massachusetts *Ploughman* says: "The old custom of our grandfathers of ploughing in one half of the manure and placing the other half to the drill is found by modern experience to be a wasteful practice. That which is ploughed under lies undisturbed through the season, and most of it fails to produce on the soil that action necessary to prepare it to receive the growing roots, and but a small portion of it enters into that soluble state required to furnish food to growing plants. That which is placed in the hill also lies undisturbed, and unless fine and well decomposed is an unfit substance for the growing roots to pass through, and in dry seasons is oftentimes positively injurious. The land to be in a proper condition to produce a luxurious growth of vegetation should be well pulverized and full of fine, rich particles, containing plant food. Modern experience has demonstrated that the principal portion of the manure should be applied where it will be stirred and mixed with the soil every time the crop is cultivated; this produces a chemical action which ligitates the soil and also prepares a material which is soluble and which the first rain will change to just the right material for growing plants. Formerly it was supposed to be a great waste to apply manure to the surface and leave it exposed to the action of the sun and air; but carefully tried experiments show that manure spread on the surface in the Autumn is quite as beneficial as if plowed in as soon as applied. While for various reasons it is undoubtedly best, as a rule, to apply most of the manure near the surface before planting in gardens, it is very beneficial to apply fine rich fertilizers to running vines at the first and second hoeings; a small quantity of well pulverized but not too strong fertilizer may be applied in the hill to advantage, but the principal portion of all fertilizers for hoed crops should be put on the surface and harrowed in; by so doing it will be within reach of the cultivator and the hoe, during the first part of the season, and when the ground is covered with vegetation and cultivation ceases, the soil is light, loamy and porous, and in good condition to receive the growing roots, and the manure has passed through that change which prepares it for plant feed; but if the manure is applied in a manner so that it remains undisturbed during the season, the ground will bake and dry hard, and when cultivated break up in lumps; then the ground is unfit for growing crops, both on the surface, where no manure is found, and below the point of cultivation where the manure lies undisturbed in too crude a state to assist the growth of plants. It was formerly believed that manure cooled the soil to dry up, but now intelligent farmers have learned that large quantities may be applied, so as to keep the soil in a better condition to retain moisture than if none is applied. Every year is bringing to light new ideas in regard to the application of manures. There can be but little doubt that there are yet many important facts to learn. Farmers should observe closely the results of the different methods, and by experiments of their own satisfy themselves what method is best for their particular soil. We do not only need to know how it is best to apply fertilizers, but we should also know the best time to apply them to the various crops. This can only be done by study, by careful observation and repeated experiments covering a series of years. While it is well to consult the opinion of others, it must not close our eyes to the practical lessons which can be learned upon our own farms.

Grass.

We think there is more attention just now given to the cultivation of grasses than heretofore. Still the most popular of our grasses and forage plants, the most approved seasons of sowing, and the best modes of managing them, are very likely to be the results of our forefathers' best experiences, and we would by no means hasten to inaugurate a revolution in these matters merely because a few isolated instances show that something better did occur in a few cases. Yet we know that changes are continually occurring in the circumstances of agriculture. It may have been that the kinds and modes of culture were not intrinsically the best, but the best which the circumstances afforded, and with our changed circumstances why may we not find some things better suited to us now, than the things which our forefathers left us? These reflections will always favor the isolated cases of successful change referred to, and we should always hold ourselves open to review and re-examine even our most time-honored practices.

Sowing grass alone, instead of setting it with grain, is attracting much attention in connection with the labor question. It is not only the absolute superiority of the grass crop under one or the other of these systems; but whether the extra labor of two plowings will compensate for superiority, is one of the great considerations. But it is a well-known fact that when grain and grass are sown together the grass does not grow very strong in consequence of the struggle with the grain, and hence strong weeds get a chance to compete with the grass. In this case the weeds soon conquer the legitimate occupants, and in a year or two the owner finds his grass has run out, and he has to break it up again for corn or potatoes or some other crop. There may be after all more labor required than if the grass were sown alone. But again another consideration arises. Many cereal and root crops do best when put on broken-up sod ground. Would it after all be any better for our regular rotating crops if we would keep our grass fields in a better condition for a greater number of years?

All answers to these questions must depend on each individual circumstance. It will, however, be seen that the matter is a very complicated one, and not likely to be set at rest very soon by any general rule.—*Germantown Telegraph*

What Irrigation has Done for Colorado.

Colorado's system of irrigating the high lands has worked wonders for the agriculture of that State, turning many thousand acres of what, a few years ago, were thought to be hopelessly barren plains, into the richest of grain and vegetable fields. In 1860, farming was only attempted on some of the river bottoms with meager results, but last year there were produced about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat on 45,000 acres, 450,000 of oats from 15,000 acres, 400,000 of corn from 12,000 acres, 100,000 of barley from 3,500 acres, 75,000 of rye from 3,000 acres, and 600,000 bushels of potatoes from 6,000 acres, besides the product of 15,000 acres of garden vegetables, and some 1,000 of alfalfa and red clover. This makes a total of 100,000 acres under cultivation by irrigation, besides over 50,000 acres of hay land, most of which is irrigated.

The crops last year put into the farmers' pockets something like $4,100,000 of which $1,500,000 was from cereals, $400,000 from potatos, $1,550,000 from vegetable gardens, and about $960,000 from hay. These prices are notably good. Beef, for instance, ranged from $2 to $4.50 per cwt.; wool from 12 to 23 cents per pound; hay from $9 to $24 a ton; wheat from $1 to $2 a hundred, and butter from 15 to 45 cents a pound. The work of reclaiming land is still being pushed. About 200 miles of ditches, capable of irrigating 160,000 acres, were either built or contracted for last year. Colorado is ambitious, and when the many thousand other acres of available land have the fruit strengthening streams turned into them, she expects to be acknowledged the most fertile and prosperous section of the country.—*Land and Home.*

The Threatened Pestilence.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts expended many thousand dollars a few years ago, in stamping out a dreadfully contagious disease among our herds of neat cattle, and it is generally admitted to been a wise and judicious investment. Our efforts were attended with complete success; and we have experienced an exemption from similar contagious diseases which have cost other States and countries large sums of money, and much individual loss and suffering. But while the disease, commonly called the pleuro-pneumonia, is known to prevail in at least four States, and in the District of Columbia, it furnishes a constant menace to our own farmers and the immense cattle interest of the West. It seems to be within the power of Congress alone to effect a complete extirpation of this disease, and to furnish protection to a vast and increasing interest throughout the country. It would be proper for the Legislature to memorialize Congress to take steps to meet the emergency by an appropriation sufficient to accomplish the object, and the appointment of a commission to co-operate with the authorities of the several States where the disease is known to exist. It is believed by competent judges that one or two millions of dollars would be sufficient to secure complete exemption throughout the country; while, if it is neglected for 10 years a hundred millions will be entirely inadequate.—SEC'Y MASS. BD. AGRICULTURE.

Live Stock.

Although the flourishing export trade in American live stock has been destroyed by the measures adopted in Europe to guard against the introduction of stock infected with the cattle and swine diseases that have caused so much discussion, the enormous flocks and herds of live stocks in all parts of the vast interior of the Republic remain sources of exhaustless trade and wealth when utilized in other ways. This is seen in the rapid growth of the exports of provisions hides, leather and other articles derived from the same animals. In cured meats, the export trade of the United States is limited only by the capacity of the foreign markets. In these articles the prohibitory measures adopted in Europe are wholly inoperative. In the countries of the Old World, where meat food has been uncommon with the working classes of the people, the cheapness and inexhaustible supply of American provisions has put within reach of the humblest peasant and factory hand the substantial meat required to furnish the physical health and strength demanded for daily toil. Thus, while the prevalent idea seems to be that the main business of American farmers is to raise grain crops to furnish Europe with bread, our farmers are at the same time making even more headway in getting command of the great provision markets of the Old World and furnishing nutritious and wholesome food for the toiling millions who otherwise would be suffering from want of it.

A Sherman Boom.

to Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The formation of a Sherman Club is among the probabilities of the near future in Boston, the men who were in the Bristow movement four years ago having had a conference on the subject yesterday. It is said that some very prominent Massachusetts men, some in high office, are in full sympathy with it. The Herald has all along fostered Sherman, and an outspoken editorial in yesterday's paper greatly stiffened the movement. Bristow was in Town last week, and expressed himself as a Sherman man. Recent events in Maine are thought to have hurt Blaines's chances very materially. The prominence of his old political rival, Gen. Chamberlain, whom he had regarded as practically shelved, must have amazed and terrified him.

Iowa Preferences.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

DAVENPORT, Jan. 20.—The Gazette, of this City, will publish to-morrow morning a carefully prepared report of interviews with 79 Republican lawyers, business men and other citizens as to their Presidential preference. All are representative men, and their names are given. The result foots up thus: First choice—Blaine, 27; Sherman, 28; Washburne, 13, and Grant, 11. Second choice—Blaine, 27; Sherman, 20; Washburne, 13, and Grant, 10. Many asserted a preference for Hayes, had he not declared that he would not accept the candidature.

"You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully." We are going into the oil business immediately. When one can get a barrel of oil at the small outlay of a little buckwheat and an old piece of of carpeting, you may count us in.—*Cleveland Leader.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

Forty-sixth Congress—Second Session

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

Sen. BECK announced his intention to speak against the Bayard resolution to-morrow, after the morning hour.

Sen. LOGAN, by request, presented a petition of soldiers for the passage of the Weaver bill, for the payment to soldiers of the difference between greenbacks and gold when they were paid. Mr. Logan said, that in presenting the petition, he desired simply to say that he thought the bill referred to was one of the greatest pieces of demagogism ever invented in Congress, and he regretted that the soldiers were deceived in signing petitions in its favor.

On motion of Sen. BAYARD, the Senate passed the House bill to admit free of duty, articles for exhibition at the Millers' Convention at Cincinnati. It is the same as the bill recently passed by the Senate, now on the Speaker's table in the House, and was called up by Sen. Bayard because expedition in passing such a bill was deemed important.

Sen. ALLISON gave notice that to-morrow, after the morning hour, he would call up the Bayard resolution for the withdrawal of the legal tender quality of United States notes, for the purpose of permitting debate thereon.

Sen. THURMAN called attention to the clause making it an offense to bring animals into the United States from Canada that have been transported into the Dominion without being unloaded for food, water and rest. He thought this provision was not in the interest of humanity. It prevents cattle from being brought over the border and being well treated.

Sen. EATON did not think this a proper construction of the clause. It would not prohibit an owner from taking care of his cattle after arrival in the United States, but it would and should require the Railroad Company, from whose line the cattle entered Canada, to bind themselves by contract, on receiving the cattle, that good treatment should be had all along the route to their destination. The principal reasons why humane people devised such a bill as this to pass, was that the present laws were evaded by means of shipping through Canada.

After further debate, Sen. KIRKWOOD moved that the bill be re-committed to the Committee on Commerce in order that a new bill might be reported. Agreed to.

Sen. PADDOCK introduced a bill to equalize homesteads; also a bill for relief of settlers on school lands in Washington Territory. Referred.

After a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. ELLIS introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, appropriating $500,000 for the suffering people of Ireland.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for paying United States bonds maturing in 1880 and 1881.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the public in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit not exceeding $500,000,000 in denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after three years, taken by lot, and payable in 15 years. With this money bonds are to be purchased.

In the morning hour consideration was resumed of the bill relating to national bank reserves. Mr. BUCKNER, who had charge of the bill, stated that after Messrs. Chittenden and Lounsberry had spoken he would demand the previous question.

Mr. CHITTENDEN then took the floor, speaking from the center of the hall, from it every edge of the greenback "lion's den," as he expressed it. He asserted that legal tender notes in time of peace were a public snare and political device.

Mr. Buckner's bill, as he understood it, had nothing new save that bank reserves should be one-half coin. It is simple, and has really been anticipated by the banks. He dismissed the bill with a few words and continued: The cry of "let well enough alone," is fallacious and mischievous. It means gold for New York and silver and paper in the West. It has been evident for two years to New York merchants that America would control the gold market as soon as Congress will let it. He feared that Congress even now was not sincere y in favor of real and permanent resumption. There could not be a better time to pay the demanded debt than now. Let us then decide to pay the floating war debt, and in five years we can do it without creating a ripple of excitement.

Mr. LOUNSBERRY thought the bill, though it might have been inoperative at the time of its introduction, could no longer be operative, because the banks were paying their debts, whenever requested, in gold and silver coins. He announced his intention of offering, as a suitable opportunity, the following amendment:

That sections 3,588, 3,589 and 3,590 revised statutes, making United States notes and Treasury notes a legal tender, are hereby repealed.

That would bring about the entire purpose of the present bill and take away what he considered an objectionable feature of the resolution.

At this point the morning hour expired and the bill went over without action.

The House, then, after voting down a motion to close the general debate on the report of the Committee on Rules on to-morrow, went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Carlisle in the chair on that subject matter.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

Mr. LORING introduced a bill proposing the following constitutional amendments: The right to suffrage shall be based on citizenship, and the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of sex, or for any reason not equally applicable to all citizens of the United States.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Sen. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to amend section 640 Revised Statutes, relating to the removal of suits by corrorations, and to make further provisions relating to suits by and against corporations.

Sen. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely to the Senate bill in relation to brevet army appointments, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The Bayard resolution, for the withdrawal of the legal tender quality of United States notes, was taken up, and Sen. Beck made a speech in opposition.

After Sen. Beck concluded, Sen. Coke obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion of Sen. Voorhees that the Senate go into executive session. Agreed to, and when the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Mr. SPARKS, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter, accompanied with a majority report thereon.

Mr. McCOOK presented a minority report. Both reports were ordered printed and made a special order for Feb. 13th.

Mr. McMAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill for the payment of fees of Marshals and Deputy Marshals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The morning hour was consumed by a discussion of a bill requiring one-half of the bank reserves to be kept in coin. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Illinois, argued against the bill, as being in favor of national banks and adverse to the interests of the people.

Mr. BUCKNER, who has charge of the bill, argued that the whole scope and object of the bill is to get in circulation some of the immense mass of silver coin now lying unused in the vaults of the Treasury. In conclusion, he moved the previous question, deprecating a discussion on the general question of finance, which he argued was not relevant to the bill at all. The morning hour expired before a vote on the previous question could be taken.

Mr. LEWIS, a member of the Banking Committee, denounced as false a statement which he supposed Mr. Townsend to have made, but withdrew the language on Mr. Townsend's disavowal of any such statement. The House then resumed consideration of the revision of the rules.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Carlisle in the chair, on the revision of the rules. All general debate will close to-morrow. After an extended discussion the Committee rose.

The SPEAKER laid before the House various Executive communications, which were referred, among them one from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution calling on him for information as to the time, etc., of the United States Treasury becoming a member of the New York Clearing House.

Mr. COVERT offered a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for information relative to the sugar beet. Adopted.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

Sen. TELLER offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners had become interested in Indian contracts. Adopted.

On motion of Sen. CAMERON (Pa.) it was resolved—yeas, 31; nays, 21—that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to next Monday.

The Bayard resolution was taken up and Sen. COKE made a speech thereon.

Sen. MORGAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate any information in the Interior Department in answer to the following inquiries: What grants of public lands made by acts of Congress to railroad companies, or to States or Territories, in aid of such companies, remain incomplete by reason of the failure of the grantees or beneficiaries to comply with the terms of such grants? In such cases, if any, where there has been a partial compliance with the terms or conditions of the grants, to what extent has there been such compliance? to what extent is there just cause for declaring forfeitures of grants? and what reasons of justice, equity, public faith, or public policy are there why Congress should abstain from declaring such grants forfeited in whole or in part? In cases where the States or companies to which the land grants have been made for the benefit of railroads, and where just cause of forfeiture exists, and where bona fide conveyances have been made to the purchasers for the value, what proportion, as near as may be, of the lands so granted, have been sold to such purchasers, and what further legislation, if any, is necessary to secure to such persons their full, equitable rights to such lands? Adopted.

By Sen. FERRY: A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to sell or lease a portion of the Gratiot military reservation to the Port Huron and Northwestern Railroad Company.

By Sen. McMILLAN: To protect the navigability of rivers and prevent deposits of sawdust and other materials therein.

The Bayard resolution was taken up and Mr. Coke made a speech thereon. Mr. Coke said this was a very different question from the endorsement of the original issue of Treasury notes. Whatever might be thought of the policy of issuing greenbacks, they had been issued, pronounced constitutional, and formed for many years the principal part of our currency. They were no more questionable than other results of the war. Greenbacks were a part of the public debt, guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the Constitution. He claimed this was a movement in the interest of national banks, and said it banks can get this resolution passed they can double their issues. This is a great stake they are playing for. He thought there was a joint movement by the same corporations to entirely demonetize silver so we would have only bank notes and gold.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

After some miscellaneous business consideration was resumed of the bank reserve bill, and the demand for the previous question was seconded—100 to 48. The main question was then ordered, and the hour's debate begun.

At the close of the discussion the amendment (the only one to be voted upon) requiring banks to keep their coin reserves in their own vaults was rejected—33 to 79.

The question recurred on engrossing and third reading of the bill. On a division the vote stood 33 to 140, and the yeas and nays were ordered. This vote resulted: yeas, 79; nays, 158; and the bill was killed.

The House then went into committee on revision of the rules.

Mr. SINGLETON asked leave to present a petition of 500 soldiers of Illinois which he sent to the Clerk's desk to be read.

Mr. McMAHON, evidently mistaking the purport of the petition objected. Subsequently he withdrew his objection, and the petition was read. It proved to be in the form of a resolution asking for the passage of the Weaver bill, and requesting soldiers all over the country to organize and keep a record of the members of Congress who may vote against that bill, for future reference.

The House then went into Committee on Revision of the Rules.

The Committee then rose and Mr. TUCKER moved that Mr. Horr be allowed 15 minutes to-morrow to reply to Mr. Cox's speech.

Mr. BRAGG objected.

Mr. HORR—Then I will go on to-morrow under the five minute rule. I don't think it will take over five minutes to do the job. [Laughter.]

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan 23.

After some miscellaneous business, Committees were called for reports of a private nature. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of listening Hoar's reply to Cox's speech of yesterday.

When Mr. Horr rose the scene was as dramatic and exciting as when an important political debate impends. The galleries were crowded with people. Members gathered around Mr. Horr, who spoke from the space in front of the Speaker's desk. He stated that before he commenced his reply to the eloquent and able speech of the distinguished and weighty gentleman from New York (Cox) he would ask the Clerk to read the speech or a portion of it which he (Horr) had delivered a few days ago, and which had occasioned that fearful effort which the House had witnessed yesterday. The Clerk read as follows: "Genial little friend." [Loud laughter.]

Mr. HORR was exceedingly humorous and elicited roars of laughter from members of the floor and from the large crowd of spectators in the galleries.

Mr. COX made no reply and the House resumed the consideration of public business.

CAPT. EADS.

His Proposed Scheme to Build a Ship Railway Across the Isthmus of Panama.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Capt. James B. Eads was interviewed to day regarding the bill introduced in Congress yesterday, creating the Inter Ocean Transit Company, to build a Ship Railway across the Isthmus of Panama, as opposed to the Ship Canal scheme. He professes perfect confidence in the success of his new scheme.

"I have had every assurance" said he, "that Congress will look favorably upon my plan. Various Congressmen have told me that they had every confidence in my ability; and that they would therefore vote for the bill and do all in their power to assist in its passage."

"Will you ask any Government aid?"

"None, except for the preliminary surveys. The Government, of course, is interested enough to bear this expense. The Inter Ocean Transit Company will be a private corporation. The necessary means to carry on the work will be furnished by the stockholders."

"What do you expect the cost of the railway to be?"

"I can not say exactly, but I can assure you that it will be but one third as much as that of a canal, and that it will not take more than one-third as long to build it."

Capt. Eads, it appears, is taken with the idea of making this enterprise the great work of his life, and as soon as possible will devote all his time to it.

THE NEW YORK ELECTORS.

No Danger that the Present Method of Selecting Them Will Be Changed.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Conversation with New York politicians of both parties here reveals the fact that they have no notion that the proposition now before the New York Legislature, providing for the choice of Presidential Electors by the Congressional Distrscts severally, will ever be enacted. They say neither party can afford to permit it to become a law, because it would greatly weaken the influence of the politicians in the National Convention. So long as they can claim that a given nomination will be secure, or lose the whole 35 votes in the State, they have a power which almost amounts to a dictatorship in the Convention of either party. If a State's vote is to be divided and can not be estimated as a unit, the machine politicians will lose one of the chief sources of their influence, as it is argued that they will never consent to ties.

Compensation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Appropriation took up this morning the deficiency appropriation bill for the pay of United States Marshals and Deputies, and after a prolonged discussion, agreed upon and ordered their Chairman to report the following bill.

"Be it enacted, etc., that $600,000 is hereby appropriated for payment, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies, but no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any compensation fees or expenses of Marshals or Deputy Marshals for services rendered in connection with registration or elections under any of the provisions of title 26 of the revised statutes."

DE LESSEPS AT PANAMA.

He Is Welcomed with Great Enthusiasm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Star and Herald, of Panama, just received, says: The 30th of December, 1879 will be forever memorable in the history of this Isthmus. At 3 P. M. the French steamer "Lafayette," with Count Ferdinand De Lesseps on board, was signalled at Colon, and soon after entered the harbor. The steamer came immediate alongside the wharf, where the Committee of Reception, appointed by the Government, a delegation from the state Assembly, and a large number of invited citizens, were collected to welcome the illustrious engineer and other members of his party.

In the evening many houses were illuminated, and there was a fine display of fireworks. On the morning of the 31st De Lesseps and the engineers of his party made an examination of the harbor from the Pacific Mail wharf. Lesseps said: "There are only two great difficulties to be overcome. The Chagres River and the deep cutting at Summit first can be surmounted by turning the headwaters of the river into another channel, and the second will disappear before the wells which will be sunk and charged with explosives of sufficient force to remove vast quantities at each discharge."

On the 31st Lesseps had a brilliant reception in his entry into Panama, and New Year's day he made an address at the mouth of the Rio Grande river, three miles west of Panama, in which he announced the fulfillment of his promise to begin practical work on his great canal enterprise January 1, 1880. He remarked that his labors were begun, under the authority of the Republic of the United States of Colombia, with the benediction of Monsenor, Bishop of Panama in the presence of the delegates of the General Government, and of those of the States of Colombia, and with the assistance of the members of the Technical Commission, charged with the definite studies for universal inter oceanic maritime canal.

De Lesseps expressed his entire confidence in the success of the enterprise, and had no hesitation in counting upon ample assistance in the financial world for means to open another great highway to the commerce of the world.

The Bishop then formally bestowed his benediction upon the enterprise, and the blessing of the universal Church upon the labor of science for the benefit of commerce.

THE TURKISH PORTE.

It Declares Itself Upon the Subjects of Difference Between It and the English Embassador.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—The Porte has addressed a note to Sir Austin Layard, British ambassador, in reply to the latters ultimatum on the subject of the prosecution of Koeller, the German missionary for distributing religious tracts. The Porte argues that the proceedings of Koeller justified the seizure of his papers which were only returned out of regard for England; that Ahmed Tewfik, the Mohammed priest, deserves the punishment awarded to him in conformity with the religious laws of the country and that he was liberated only by the clemency of the consul. In conclusion the Porte expresses satisfaction at the resumption of official relations with the British ambassador.

Sir Austin Layard will reply to the note declaring he does not accept the principle that a foreigner may be arrested provided his Ambassador be informed within 24 hours. He will refute the arguments of the Porte on the religious aspect of the case as contrary to the stipulations of Article 63 of the Treaty of Berlin.

The German and Austrian Ambassadors have asked their respective governments for instructions in the matter. It is reported that Fournier, the French Ambassador here, has tendered his resignation.

Hofiz Pasha has received the decoration of the Order of Medjidie, and has been appointed aid de camp to the Sultan. He retains, however, his post of Minister of Police. These honors to Hofiz Pasha are very offensive to Sir Austin Layard.

MOBS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A Dispatch from Rio De Janeiro by way of Lisbon regarding the riot says: "In consequence of the public opposition to the levying of a tax of twenty reis per passenger on street car traffic a mob destroyed the cars and tracks of the company, attacked conductors and stoned and fired at troops. The latter charged on and despersed the mob. Three persons were killed and 30 wounded, including some soldiers and policeman. Order was finally restored and tramway traffic resumed. Government replying to a deputation, refused to remove the impost.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Violent shocks of earthquake are reported in Salvador, and much damage is feared in the interior. In Lalibertas, the night of tee 1st inst., the earth seemed literally to be dancing. Persons in the streets were thrown down, and many buildings suffered. It was generally apprehended that San Salvador had been levelled to the ground. All who could leave the capital have done. Many business men kept their animals saddled prepared for flight. The Lake of Ilopango was in motion like a boiling cauldron, emitting dense sulphurous vapors. Industries of all sorts are suspended, the terrified inhabitants being only concerned about their safety. The Governor has used every means in his power to calm the populace and has furnished facilitief for travel and protection against lawlessness and robbers.

CHILI AND PERU.

It is generally believed in Panama that Colos has been attatked by Chilian war vessels, as the Peruvian army has been divided into three corps, south, center and north, and no confidence is reposed in the Bolivians, although Campero is said to be operating against the Chilians on the line of the Loa.

The revolt of negros in the department of Chincha, was followed by some terrible butcheries exulted by the report maliciously circulated that the Haciendados were about establishing slavery. Fifty or 60 armed themselves, broke into several hacindas, and murdered the proprietors and principally employed themselves in sacking and burning the premises and breaking up the machinery. They were partially dispersed by the Prefect of Ica, who killed four of their number.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan 21.—Sen. Voorhees Exodus Committee to day, examined O. S. B Wall, of Washington, President of the Emigrant Aid Society. He estimated the number of colored men, women and children already transported from North Carolina through Washington to the west (principally to Indiana) as between 2,500 and 3,000. The original purpose of North Carolina agents of these emigrants was to have them go to Kansas but the tide was diverted to Indiana, by their agents (Berry and Williams,) on the strength of representations by members of the Washington society, based on circulars received from J. H. Walker, mail agents at Terre Haute, to the effect that there was a great demand for farm labor in Indiana, and that the colored people would readily find employment there at excellent wages, together with the best of treatment and schools for their children, etc.

A. M. Clapp, editor of the Washington National Republican and Treasurer of the Immigrant Aid Society, testified that he had nothing to do with its operations except to act as Treasurer. As such he had received in contributions from churches, individuals and societies about $1,600, and has paid it all out upon orders from the President. At the request of Sen. Windom, it was to day agreed to subpœna as witnesses in this investigation Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana; J. B. Maynard, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel; U. S. Marshal Dudley, John C. New, and Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune.

GREAT PURCHASE.

New York Syndicate Buys 50,000 Shares of the Central Pacific Railroad.

N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 21.

A syndicate of prominent bankers, which includes also persons largely interested in the Wabash and Union Pacific Railroad systems, has been formed for the purpose of buying a large block of Central Pacific stock. Negotiations for the purchase of the stock have been in progress for the last two weeks, but the contract was not completed until yesterday. C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Company, in behalf of himself and the other owners of the road, has sold to the syndicate 50,000 shares of the stock, and an option for 50,000 shares more. The price paid for the stock is understood to be 72, but a higher price, understood to be 80, will be paid for the second lot in case the syndicate shall take the option. This privilege extends over six months, but it is believed by prominent members of the syndicate that it will be taken long before the time expires. Payment for the stock is to be made in cash, and no change will be made in the management of the Road. It is understood, however, to be probable that in case of the successful marketing of the stock the present transactions will be followed by others.

No conditions in regard to future purchases of the stock or the management of the road have been included in the contract. It is purely a cash transaction. The owners of the road have been induced to part with the stock in order to share with others the control of the company, believing that this divided control will add to the value of the property. Almost the entire stock of the company has been held by the original builders—Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, C. F. Crocker and Mark Hopkins. It is said that they consented to the sale of a part of their stock in the belief that public attention would be attracted by this means to the value of the property.

The members of the syndicate which has secured an interest in the Central Pacific Road are R. P. Flower & Co., Prince & Whitely, Hatch & Foote, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Hallgarten & Co., May & King, Marx & Co., I. & S. Wormser, Philip Speyer & Co., Fisk & Hatch, Brewster, Sweet & Co., of Boston, William R. Travers, August Rutten, Morton, Bliss & Co., Speyer Brothers & Co., of Holland, Russell Sage and Jay Gould. An Executive Committee, consisting of R. P. Flower, J. D. Prince and J. D. Probst, has been chosen to conduct the affairs of the syndicate.

The sale to the syndicate, as already stated, will not result at present in any change in the management of the road. By some of the members it was said last evening, that a union between the Central and Union Pacific Railroads might be the ultimate result of the present sale; but it was admitted that there was nothing in the existing contract looking to that end. Several years ago overtures were made toward a consolidation of the two companies. At that time, it is said, the Central Pacific would not consent to the proposal on other terms than exchanging two shares of Union Pacific stock for each share of Central Pacific, and the negotiations were broken off. The admission of friends of the Union Pacific and Wabash systems to an interest in the road, together with the recent combinations with the New York Central, gives to those systems a continuous line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These companies are not all under one management, but persons largely interested in the Wabash and Union Pacific Roads have also an interest in all the roads forming the continuous line. Their mutual interest in these lines is likely to have an important influence in future arrangements for the exchange of business.

The Central Pacific extends from San Francisco to Ogden, where it connects with the Union Pacific. The building of the road was begun in 1863, and the whole line was opened to Ogden on May 10 1869. The Union Pacific was completed on the same day. The length of the main line and of the branches operated with it is a little over 1 213 miles. The capital stock is $54,275,500, and the funded debt, exclusive of United States Subsidy bonds, is $56,294,000. Nearly one half of this funded debt consists of early mortgages placed on the sectional roads afterward consolidated with the Central Pacific Road. In recent years the Company has paid dividends on its stock of eight per cent. which have been reduced since the passage of the Thurman bill to six per cent. In 1875 dividends amounting to 10 per cent. were paid.

The English Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Mark Lane Express says: "The farmers have made up a good portion of their lost time, as regards wheat sowing, but since Wednesday, renewed wintry weather has again caused some check. The Autumn sown grain germinating so slowly that in some districts it is feared the seed has been destroyed by the recent frost. But generally speaking it is thought the situation, if not especially promising, offers few grounds of anxiety at this early stage. The quantity and condition of home grown wheat, offered in Mark Lane and provincial markets is unimproved, and millers almost totally neglect samples, and in very few cases where decent samples are offered sales are only practicable at a decline of a shilling per quarter. Imports of foreign wheat were again moderate, and have mostly gone into the granary, as the consumptive demand has been very inanimate. Lack of confidence is becoming apparent in the trade. Stocks are increasing not only in London, but in Marseilles and Bordeaux, while the quantity of wheat still afloat still exceeds 2,200,000 quarters, and while a further decline in New York augurs unfavorably for the success of American speculation for a rise, the presence of important stocks in French ports is sufficiently significant, as the action of France was counted upon to relieve Great Britain of a fair proportion of the supply on passage. The rapid and marked decline in maize of three shillings in three weeks is owing to a scare as to shipments America can and may make. According to present appearances America has quite enough to do to manage its wheat so that there should be plenty of time to recover the decline in maize, which was brought about principally by timidity. Arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. There was a fair business in wheat cargos at a decline of six pence to one shilling per quarter on red Winter and Spring American, and a shilling to a shilling and six pence per quarter on Ghirka descriptions. Maize sold steadily, barley was at last week's prices. There is little demand for wheat for shipment, though sellers were more inclined to meet buyers' views. There was moderate inquiry for maize and barley at a decline of 6d and 9d per quarter. Sales of English wheat last week were 32,871 quarters at 48s and 11d, against 52 142 quarters at 38s and 11d for the corresponding week of the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Jan. 10th, were 835,287 hundred weight of wheat; 215,841 hundred weight of flour.

Pennsylvania Delegates Instructed for Blaine.

Washington Dispatch to Cleveland Herald.

Information has been received here that five Counties in Pennsylvania have instructed their delegates to the approaching Republican Convention to select such delegates to the Chicago Convention as will vote for Blaine's nomination. In three of these Counties the instructions were unanimous. In the other two there was but small opposition. So far as heard from no instructions for Grant have been given. Pennsylvania Congressmen say it will be impossible for Cameron to carry the Convention for Grant.

How They Were Received.

Hawkeye.

When the Ute Indians reached Washington, with their chief at their head, the English Minister welcomed them with three cheers, giving the call himself: "Ip, ip, Ouray!"

Dr. Harter's IRON TONIC

Is a Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates,

Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c., &c.

Manufactured by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., No. 212 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily:

Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give

News of the Week.

THE CAPITAL.

The House Banking and Currency Committee on the 21, considered the Fort and Price resolutions, and also that portion of the President's message recommending the abolition of the legal tender quality of greenbacks. Mr. Fort's resolution declares against any interference with the legal tender quality of greenbacks and Mr Price's resolution deprecates the agitation of financial questions, and declares in favor of "letting well enough alone."

Gen. Ewing offered the following:

Resolved, That the consideration of all bills, resolutions, petitions and executive communications heretofore referred to this Committee affecting the volume or character of currency, be postponed until the first meeting of the Committee in December next.

After some discussion the resolution was defeated, Messrs. Buckner, Ewing and Price voting in the affirmative, Chittenden, Crapo, Davis, Fort, Ladd and Lounsberry in the negative.

A majority of the House Committee on Military Affairs, considering the case of Fitz John Porter, recommends the adoption of the following joint resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to remit the remainder of the unexecuted sentence which disqualifies Fitz John Porter from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States."

The House Committee on Railways and Canals have agreed to report favorably the bill introduced by Rep. Stone, of Michigan, providing for a survey of the water route to connect Lakes Erie and Michigan, and facilitate water transportation between the two. The Committee reduced the appropriation to $7,000.

At Washington, Jan. 20, Sec. Schurz had a long conference with the Pintes. It was definitely agreed upon in council: First, that old Cafe Winnemucca should be permitted to return to Malheur reservation in Oregon, with such of his people as may choose to go there, and that the Indians are to take up land in severality, each head of a family to select as a farm, a particular tract of land.

Information has been received at the Department of Interior that there is a movement on foot to organize a band for the purpose of trading on lands of Indians in the Indian territory. The parties engaged in the work have their headquarters at Wichita, Kansas. The subject was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet Friday, and it was decided to issue instructions to government officials in that section of the country to forward all information procurable regarding the matter the War Department will distribute troops so as to suppress and check such a movement as soon as it is attempted.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr Kelly, proposes to amend the revised statutes so that in lieu of payment of interest on the canceled bonds into the sinking fund, the Secretary of the Treasury shall annually redeem and apply to the sinking fund moneys from $47,000,000 to bonds which become redeemable in 1881 and 1899.

The House Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic has appointed a sub committee to consider the feasibility of Congress creating a Commission on the subject. A Commission was accordated by Hiram Price, of Iowa, and Aaron M. Powell. The Committee had a quorum Monday, the first since its organization.

FANT.

The New York Tribune, of January 20, says that a syndicate of prominent bankers, which includes also, retired largely interested in the Wabash & Kansas Pacific Railroad systems, has bought 70,000 shares of Central Pacific stock, and has obtained an option of 70,000 more. The change will be made at present in the management of the road. No conditions in regard to the future purchases of stock or management of the road have been included in the contracts. The members of the syndicate are R. P. Flower & Co., Prince & Whitely, Hatch & Foote, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Pall, Garten & Co., May & King, Auer & Co., L. & S. Wormser, Philip Speyer & Co., Fisk & Hatch, Brewster, Sweet & Co., of Boston; William H. Travers, August Batton, Worton, Bliss & Co., Speyer Bros., & Co., of Howland; Russell Sage & Jay Gould. An Executive Committee consisting of R. P. Flower, J. D. Prince and J. T. Probst has been chosen to conduct the affairs of the Syndicate.

At New York Jan. 20 a joint Executive Committee of the trunk lines met and adopted the following:

Resolved That we regard it as inexpedient and inadvisable to make any change in the present rates from Chicago and points affected by Chicago.

Resolved, That no changes be made therein, until first submitted to and decided by the Joint Executive Committee, of whose action direct public notice will be given.

Baltimore, Md., dispatch says Rev. Johann Hojda, a Roman Catholic priest in a letter to the Archbishop has formally renounced his allegiance to the Catholic Church. He has embraced the German Evangelical Lutheran faith. The case excites extraordinary interest in religious circles, and efforts have been made to prevent its gaining publicity.

At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 20, both Houses voted for United States Senator to succeed Sen. Whyte, whose term expires March 4 next in the Senate. Arthur P. Gorman, Democrat, received 18 votes; James A. Gary, Republican, 5 votes; two Senators absent. In the House Gorman received 63 votes; Gary, 10; two members absent.

At Philadelphia, Jan. 20, the Committees of the various Associated Press organizations throughout the country, met to devise a plan for a consolidation of the various interests, and to make arrangements for a better collection of news. This Committee consists of Erastus Brooks, New York Evening Express, representing the New York Associated Press; Murat Halstead, Cincinnat. Commercial' representing the Western Associated Press; R. M. Pulsifer, Boston Herald, representing the New England Associated Press; Carroll E. Smith, Syracuse Journal, representing the New York State Associated Press; and Col. Clayton M. C. Michael, Philadelphia North American, representing the Philadelphia Associated Press. The agent of the New York Associated Press was also present. At the conclusion of the conference the Associated Press of this City gave a banquet at the Union League House.

SOUTH.

At Jackson, Jan 21, the Legislature met in joint assembly and balloted for United States Senator, with the following result: Singleton, 53; Barksdale, 48; George, 35; West, 18; Bruce, 2; Harris, 1. Necessary to a choice 79. The two houses then separated. In the Democratic caucus to night on the 48th ballot the vote stood: Barksdale, 46; George, 45; Singleton, 36. The name of Barksdale was then withdrawn. The 49th ballot resulted in the nomination of J. Z George, he receiving 79 votes; Singleton, 50; scattering 4. The nomination was afterward made unanimous.

At New Orleans, Jan. 21, in the Democratic caucus Gen. R. L. Gibson, on the second ballot, received 55 votes, the number required to nominate. This nomination was made unanimous for United States Senator to succeed Kellogg, whose term expires in 1883

At Lousville, Jan. 22, the Republican State Central Committee met and called a Convention to appoint delegates to Chicago to meet in this City, April 14. The lower House of the General Assembly to day passed a bill, 58 to 33, revising the whipping post law. The same bill passed the House of the last Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate by the casting vote of Lieut. Gov. Underwood.

At Jackson Miss., Jan. 22, the Legislature met at noon, in joint assembly, and voted for United States Senator with the following result: J Z George, 127; A. M West, 14; B K Bruce, 5; E. C. Walthall, 1; T. W. Harris, 1.

Sen. Lamar has so far recovered as to be able to appear in the corridors of the hotel on crutches.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The Paris Tempo commenting on the sympathy shown Parnell by American dignitaries and Legislatures says: "Parnell has evidently been adroit in selecting the time for his American campaign. Presidential elections will be held in the course of this year and, a vote of seven million Irish electors is very important. There is no wish to estrange the Irish and this is why Parnell is supported. He will return to Ireland with prestige great success and the strength given by a respectable sum of money. His party will therefore approach the coming elections in an especially favorable circumstances, with an organization all prepared and with plenty of money.

A dispatch says a land meeting was held to-day at Connemara mountains, at which several thousand persons attended. Davit and Daly were present. There was also a land meeting at Behala, at which there were 4,000 persons. John Bright, speaking at Birmingham, yesterday, reverted to the Irish question at length, and urged the Government to take energetic action for the relief of sufferers in Ireland. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, has issued an appeal through the London press, in behalf of the Mansion House Relief Committee, stating that the Committee is not connected with any other organization, and that it consists of representatives of all creeds and all shades of politics. The appeal states that evidence accumulates that there is scarcely a County in Ireland in which terrible privation does not exist in some portion, though it is more severe in the western Counties and on the northwest and southwest seaboards. The Lord Mayor fears that the public of London does not realize the gravity of the crisis, or that unless prompt assistance be given tens of thousands of people must die of starvation. He cannot but think that if they did, they, who had given hundreds of thousands to avert the famine in India, would have given less to the Dublin Mansion House fund than had Sydney or Melbourne.

A dispatch says John Bright in his speech at Birmingham on Saturday suggested that Parliament appoint a Commission to go to Dublin with power to sell the farms of landlords to tenants who are willing to buy them, and to advance three-fourths of the purchase money therefor, the principal and interest to be repaid in 35 years. Such a measure Bright said he believed would meet the wants and satisfy the desires of the Irish people A Commission is to assist tenants to purchase whenever the landlord was willing to sell. Bright recommended compulsory sales only where the land is owned by London companies or guilds, as is the case with large tracts near London derry. He expressed the conviction, however, that if his plan were adopted self interest or public opinion would soon compel individual landlords to sell to the tenants.

Russia.

The St. Petersburg Golos of Jan. 25, states that a large force of Chinese troops have arrived on the Kuldja frontier Twenty Eurlishmen are reported to be with the command. The Golos reports that the crops in 1879 were unsatisfactory, and that this fact is arousing apprehensions of distress in several provinces. The newspapers now discuss the probability of the necessity arising for the importation of American grain into Russia next Spring.

Turkey.

St. Petersburg correspondents report undercurrent date that intelligence has been received from a well-informed private source in Vienna, to the effect that Austria, Hungary, England and France have agreed to make joint representations to the Porte for speedy execution of the provisions of the Berlin treaty, respecting Montenegro, Greece and the question of reforms. Germany and Italy, it is said, have promised their co-operation and there is reason to believe that Russia will act with the rest of Europe.

A correspondent at Constantinople says the people and press of that City are very virulent against England on account of the German missionary incident.

At Constantinople, a newspaper printed in English has been suspended for criticising the recent honors bestowed upon Hafiz Pasha, Minister of Police, and the office has been closed by the Police. The latter act is in violation of the terms of capitulation, and the Porte will be called to account for permitting it.

Squire Bray's Courtship.

Reidsville (N. C.) Times.

Squire Bray, of Caswell, was hunting another wife, but his son Bob, a wild blade, knocked him out of it. In the capacious breast pocket of the 'Squire's great coat reposed a pint-tickler, well filled, that he only proposed using on his way back from seeing the widow Brown. Now just before he started Bob slipped the tickler out and put in its place a small alarm clock, carefully wound up and set for 11 p. m. The 'squire had set the fire out and was well on with his overcoat, holding the widow's hand at the door and putting in his sweetest licks for the last. "Yes, your first husband, my dear, was one of my best friends, and we'll visit his and my lost Hannah's graves, won't we, love?" "Ah, yes; for where was there a sweeter woman than your poor Hannah?" asked the widow. "A good woman, she was good enough, but there's a living one just as sweet," said the 'Squire, and he was drawing her to him for a kiss, when whizz-wizz-dizzer-wizzar-hizzer-ting! whirr! ting! bang! the clock went off inside of him. "Oh, lawd!" screamed the widow, "he's shooting to pieces! It's Hannah's old peanny a playin' inside of him!" "She said she'd haunt me! She allers told me so!" cried the 'Squire, running in a stoop for his horse, with both hands pressed to his breast, and the clock still striking, ting, ting. He rode like Old Nick was after him, and never knew the racket till he felt for his tickler and pulled out the little clock that Bob had bought at auction. The widow believes to this day that old man Bray is a walking volcano.

Tennyson's Latest.

Mr. Tennyson has recently been turning his attention to poems of a social and domestic nature, his latest effort being a modernization of the ever popular melodies of Mother Goose. The familiar one relative to the mouse that explored the clock, causing that useful article of household furniture to strike one, he has renovated in two styles, as follows:

Hickory, dickory, dock,
Be sure to set forward the clock,
So that Mabel and Ben
Are apart, when, at ten,
Comes her father, forgetting to knock.

* * * * * * *

Hurgrity, hurgrity, hug,
In the chair in front of the rag:
The old man comes—
Thunder and guns!
Adjourned is the session so snug.

Couldn't Comprehend.

Cleveland Herald.

"Did you make the train?" asked the anxious questioner.

"No," said "smarty," "it was made in the car shops."

"I mean did you catch the train," with a slightly embarrassed manner.

"Of course not; it's not infectious," was the cute reply.

"Well, you darned fool, did you arrive at the depot in time?"

"No, you infernal idiot, I arrived in a barouche."

"Great heavens!" shouted the questioner, "did you board the cars?"

"Jumpin' Jerusalem!" howled the smart man once more, "you know I don't keep a boarding house."

Americans Traveling Abroad

will find all of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines on sale in all principal drug stores and at the London branch of the World's Dispensary. Great Russell Street Buildings. Golden Medical Discovery is a most potent alterative or blood cleansing elixir. It dispels all humors and cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, king's evil, or scrofula, enlarged glands, swellings, internal soreness, ulcers and virulent blood poisons that that, unremoved, rot out the vital machinery. Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little sugar-coated pills) are an agreeable and most cleansing cathartic; remove offensive and acrid accumulations, thereby preventing fevers and kindred affections. World's Dispensary Medical Association, proprietors, Buffalo and London.

WAR ECHOES FROM MAINE.

Preparations Made for a Fight—The Fusionists Drilling—Plot to Burn the Residence of Leading Republicans.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 23.—At the afternoon session of the Fusion Legislature a report of the committee on questions to be submitted to the courts was read.

Mr. Ingalls says: "We know that the court will not recognize any laws that we may make, but under our present condition we should submit these questions and then, like good law abiding citizens, submit to the decision. Surely Congress can give us no relief and he could not see any possible harm in submitting the questions to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hill said: "We now have two decisions and he was for abiding by them. For a week it was a question where to go, but he had resolved to go into the other body, so that his people might be represented in the making of the new valuation."

Mr. Stiles had no confidence in the Judges, but was willing the questions should be submitted on condition that the Judges answer them as put, and not go out of their way to get something else.

After a further discussion it was voted to lay the question on the table till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The Judiciary Committee of the House reported resolutions providing for an amendment to the constitution that the Governor be elected by a plurality instead of majority vote. The rules were suspended and it was passed, to be engrossed when the Senate concurred. Both Houses adjourned till to-morrow.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Herald's special from Augusta says the Fusionist Treasurer White, who refuses to deliver the keys of the sub-Treasury to the Republican Treasurer, Holbrook, began today paying small sums to such of the Fusionists Legislature as chose to apply therefor. The money is not State funds, but part of a subscription fund. The Republican authority guaranteed the statement that Treasurer White will be put out of the Treasury by forcible means next week, and that if the banks where State moneys are deposited refuse to recognize Treasurer Holbrook's drafts, legal proceedings will be begun in order to vindicate Holbrook's title to the office.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Herald's Augusta special to night says: The whole situation has, since 11:15 o'clock, entirely changed. By to-morrow morning three companies of infantry, the Capitol Guards of Augusta, the Auburn Light Infantry and the Gardner companies, and the Androscoggin Light Infantry, will garrison the State House. At 11:10, Gov. Davis and Inspector Gen. Tilden arrived at the Adjutant General's office. In three minutes Gov. Davis authorized this startling but well justified military movement. It was a timely act. The Fusionists militia are and have been drilling down Town, in this City, and it has been ascertained to the satisfaction of the military authorities that a concentrated attack upon the State House was likely to occur at any moment. A plot to burn the residences of leading Augusta Republicans was discovered to night. Triangular bits of paper marked the doomed residences. They were tacked on after dark and soon perceived by the vigilant police. A special train is ordered to night from Lewiston. Probably the most aggressive movement of the State Government will be to disperse the Fusionist officials, who persist at playing as the Government.

The first military company that ever entered the State House marched in at midnight to night, the Capitol Guards. Messrs. Pillsbury, Blood, Channing and others are known to be enrolling men in every county in the State. Men are collected in country towns ready for J. L. Smith's call. Capt. Black, of Augusta, is drilling men nightly. Mayor Nash addressed a note to Gov. Davis to night, saying:

In view of the threatening attitude of persons hostile to the present Government of the State, he felt constrained to say that he feared the police force will be unable to sufficiently protect public property at the Capitol or even hold possession of the building itself against such force as the public enemies seem to be willing and able to bring against it From consultation with military authorities, Gov. Davis became fully convinced of the seriousness of the situation. He therefore ordered to the State House the Capitol Guards and Richards' light infantry who at 1 o'clock this morning, were there, and the Auburn light infantry will leave that place for the Capital at 2 o'clock this morning and other military forces will be brought here if necessary. Information of the operations of the Fusionists comes from reliable men in each County.

Richard's light infantry, of Gardner, have just arrived (2 A. M.) and marched into the State House. A Gatling gun will be here in the morning. All armories in the State are under guard. The Republicans mean to hold possession, and if the State troops are not adequate, the President will be called on for aid.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The Herald special says: Three companies of troops and a Gatling gun garrison the State House. Pillsbury says in his daily standard this morning:

PILLSBURY FULMINATES.

"MEN OF MAINE." The next article on the program is to disperse by force the Legislature convened in Union Hall. Are you as free men willing to submit to this outrage? See to it your Representatives are protected. This is the culmination of outrage inflicted upon the Democrats and Greenbackers by the Stalwart pimps of the Republican party. Who is the man who will step out of our ranks and side with the cowardly men intrenched in the State House, who tremble at the sounds of their own voices, and do not feel safe unless backed up by the bayonets of the State militia. Let the end be what it may, history will read that Corporal Davis was the first man in the State of Maine to authorize an array of bayonets at the State House to keep from its portals the citizens of the common wealth.

Adjutant General Beal, Mayor Nye, Capt. Small and other military men are in the State House. Every military company in Maine is under arms. A Gatling gun at the State House faces the front door, and could sweep the stone flagged terrace with a death hail.

WANTS TO BE A MARTYR.

The Fusionist Governor, Smith, hints that the Republicans may get all the fighting they want. Capt. Black, of the Fusion staff, says that all he asks for is to be arrested. It is reported that a case of cabines is secreted at his downtown office.

A. F. Gould, legal adviser of the Fusion Government, characterizes the moving of troops here as a deplorable act, and sure to rebound to the political advantage of the Fusionists. It is, he says, the biggest blunder yet made by the Republicans. All the military in the State will be here by night, if the Fusionists carry out the plans they are alleged to have matured.

STILL FOOLING AWAY.

The Fusionist Legislature met with diminished numbers this morning. Speaker Talbot told the reporter that his House needed protection more than the Republican. The Fusionists show unmistakable signs of nervousness over the state of affairs. Sec. of State Sawyer, of the Fusionist Government, is out of the City. Should the Fusion Legislature go to Biddeford it is likely to find the doors of any hall it may engage guarded by soldiers. "No fooling any longer" is the Republican talk to-day.

The State House is converted into a sort of a barracks. Stoves are in the cellar to cook army rations of beef, etc., for the troops. At the Adjutant General's office they have information which is said to fully justify calling out the militia.

Gov Davis is strongly urged to at once disperse the Union Hall Legislature and the Fusion Government. On Sunday night the troops will all be under arms The Republican authorities assert if there is civil war the responsibility rests upon the Fusionists.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24.—The Senate met and immediately adjourned. In the House, the Committee on Judiciary was ordered to inquire what action, if any, is necessary to prevent any person or persons from falsely pretending to assume the functions and duties of any State officer. An act in relation to the State seal, public records and documents, and to certain public officers and their duties, came up on its passage, to be engrossed Mr. Strout, in support of the bill, claimed that this was the legal Legislature, so recognized by the Courts and people and even Fusionists. The bill then passed.

The Fusionists met in Union Hall. Their ranks were thin, as many have gone home. Dickey offered the following order, which passed: "That a Committee of one from each County be appointed by the House with such as the Senate may join, to prepare a memorial to Congress and an address to the people of this State, setting forth the facts relating to the organization of the House and Senate on the first Wednesday of January, and all the facts relating to the choice of Governor; also the members of the Council and State officers and all other facts connected with the Legislature which may be deemed of importance by the Committee."

Ingalls, of Wiscasset, said that in submitting to the Court, we should understand that every man of the organization shall remain here until the decision of the Court is received. The House then voted to send questions to the Justices of the Court. The Senate voted to concur with the House.

A communication was received from the National Greenback Committee of New Hampshire, advising the Fusionists to stand firm to the bitter end, and if need be, fight for their rights. Both branches adjourned until Monday next.

Gen. B. F. Harris has entered upon his duties as State Superintendent of Buildings, and discharged all Fusionists.

A Boston special from Biddeford says Ferguson Haines, the City Treasurer, sent $22,000, the amount of the Biddeford State tax, to White, the Fusion State Treasurer.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Information has been received that a certain person has been engaged in enrolling and enlisting men in a manner and for purposes unauthorized by the laws of this State; and,

WHEREAS, Such enlistment and organizations tend to the disturbance of the public peace, and to disorder and revolution; therefore,

Resolved, That a joint committee of seven on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, be appointed for the purpose of investigating the truth of such reports, and to ascertain what action, if any, should be taken and make report of their doings to the House. Said committee to have power to send for persons and papers

Adjourned till Monday.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—An Augusta special says: It is feared that in case the Fusion Legislature is dispersed riots will break out in Lewiston and Biddeford. The State troops will continue under arms until further notice. Gov. Davis will not issue a proclamation commanding the Fusion Legislature to disperse, until he has exhausted every peaceful resource, but will not give undue amount of time for cogitation. He considers the majority of the Fusion Legislature the dupes of Pillsbury and other men.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The Herald's Augusta special says: The Fusionist Governor Smith, to-night issued the following proclamation:

To the People of the State: To the Citizens of Maine:

My attention has been called to the repeated assembling of armed bodies of men and military companies at the Capitol of the State, causing unnecessary excitement and disturbing the public peace, and I deem it due to my fellow citizens to advise them of the fact that this display of force is without any just cause and serves to keep up excitement and divert attention from revolutionary proceedings by which a party cautous undertook to organize the State Government. I have already publicly declared, and I now repeat that the political party and friends with whom I act, have at no time contemplated a resort to force to secure their rights. No force has been organized, none has been called for, nor have we had any here at any time. We rely upon the Constitution and laws of the State and the honest judgment of the people for the vindication of our cause. The lawful Government of the State has been excluded from the State House through military usurpation. The State House is at the present time filled with armed men. A Gatling gun covers the entrance, and the State is subjected to the expense of thousands of dollars daily, for the purpose of maintaining this military show. It is proper that our people should consider these matters, and, whether or not they are willing to countenance and support such high-handed outrages upon their liberties. Are they ready and willing to yield their rights as freemen and become slaves to the forces which are thus burdening them with taxation and undermining and destroying their free institutions? I have no fear but that the honest and intelligent sentiment of our citizens will duly discountenance this military usurpation and sustain the legal Government in its efforts to restore peace and order and promote the welfare of the State.

[Signed.] JOSEPH L. SMITH,
Governor.

BANGOR, Jan. 25.—Henry Ingalls, Fusion Representative, arrived from Augusta Saturday evening with the Fusion statement and questions, which he laid before Chief Justice Appleton Sunday evening. The Chief Justice will probably confer with the Court individually by telegraph as to entertaining the questions, or else assemble a full Court here to determine whether the document should be considered and answered. As the merits of the case were so directly involved in the two recent opinions of the Court, it is believed the present application will be very promptly disposed of.

The Fusion Arsenal keeper refused to obey an order from Gen. Chamberlain's Adjutant-General, and declared he would recognize no authority but Joseph L. Smith as Governor, or his subordinates, this report was telegraphed to Augusta, and Gov. Davis ordered Col. White to take immediate possession of the Arsenal. This was done this morning and Lieut. Lord and a guard of 13 men of the Jameson guards are quartered in possession of the premises.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Dispatches from Augusta up to midnight report everything perfectly quiet.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24.—Referring to the reports of the contemplated Fusion attack upon the State House, it can be stated that a list of the companies for this purpose enlisted in Augusta and containing 160 names, has been obtained. The members of Smith's staff had enlisted men at Bradford and at Lewiston. These statements will be brought before the legislative Committee on the subject. The aggregate men rsised for this purpose is about 2,500. The first orders that were issued by the Fusion Governor were to call out three companies of Militia. The reports of Fusion movements were duly authenticated to A. P. Gould, of Thomaston, who had been legal adviser of Governor Garcelon, and had advised Smith to stand by his position, as the following written by Gould to Smith on promulgation of the decision of the court will show.

THOMASTON, Me., Jan. 25.

DEAR GOVERNOR:—I am too sick to go to you. The opinion is not worthy of respect. It is so partizan that all our people will denounce it. We might just as well have no Constitution if the opinion is sound. I advise you to pay no attention to it, as it is not worthy of it. Let your action stand until the whole matter is before the Legislature. This opinion will then be properly examined and answered. Proceed all who hold your summons in their right to seats in the Chambers of the House and Senate. I am too sick to write more, having been awake all night in pain. Yours truly,

A. P. GOULD.

From all the evidence adduced, the authorities took the precautionary measures that have been taken.

Religious services were held at the State House this afternoon.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Herald's Augusta special says: The Supreme Court will meet at Bangor to decide upon the advisability of considering the Fusionist's statement. The Fusion Senate met with seven members this morning and took recess until 4. The Republican program as outlined this morning is, after hearing what the Supreme Court has to say regarding the Fusionist statement to have the Governor issue a proclamation commanding the dispersion of the Fusionist Government and if any one persists in exercising administrative or legislative functions, to arrest him immediately. Probably the Governor will give the Fusionists no over 24 hours warning. The Fusionists appear to have entirely lost heart, and now only talk of an appeal to the people at the polls next Autumn. It is expected that Wednesday will see the last of the Dual Government in Maine.

It is reported that the Fusionists employed the great seal to authenticate their documents sent to Court at Bangor.

AUGUSTA, Jan 26.—The House met at 11 o'clock. The Senate was not in session. The Speaker read a communication from the Governor, transmitting a congratulatory resolution from the Legislature of Wisconsin, and presenting an order providing for a joint special Committee to investigate in regard to taking the seal and records. The House transacted but little business and adjourned till 4 P. M.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Herald's Augusta special says: The arrival of a body of Fusionists from Lewiston and Auburn will be followed this afternoon if information received at the Adjutant General's office is correct by the coming of a company of 75 Biddeford Fusionists.

Leading Fusionists say any attempt to arrest the officials of their government will be resisted by force. The Governor has been urged to call the Portland Blues and Montgomery Guards here and it has been suggested to have them quartered in the hall near that in which the Fusionists meet. The Fusionist Treasurer White refused this forenoon to allow the Finance Committee to examine his book He says he does not recognize either Government as legal. There is talk of putting him out by force.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 27.—The Fusion House to-day accepted the report of the Committee on investigation that they had notified Wallace R. White, against whom charges of bribery were made, to appear before them, but he had failed to do so, and adjourned until to-morrow. The Senate did not have a quorum and adjourned.

MASONIC ANTIQUITY.

Significance of the Newly Discovered Emblems.

The Masonic fraternity of New York and elsewhere, turn with interest toward the symbols of their craft exposed in the excavations at the base of Cleopatra's Needle. Opinion is divided as to their value, although there is a unanimity of feeling that whatever value these discoveries may prove in themselves, the effect upon the craft can not be else than beneficial. There is no doubt expressed by Masons that this discovery will create an interest and quicken the life blood of the Order to its own advantage. Regarded in this aspect the feeling is one of delight, but while doubt remains as to the exact character of the emblems, fears will be entertained as to the results expected to flow directly from them

Among those of the Order of the 33d degree, the highest step and last promotion that can be obtained in Masonry, the remark was made many times yesterday: "If these symbols are really those of Masonry, what a triumph for Albert Pike!" Albert Pike is the great authority in Masonry and student of its history. Not long ago he was in New York, and entertained in a lodge room half a hundred of his fellow craftsmen. He gave his fancy full play, and resting in the Master's chair, with his head thrown back and his eyes closed he gave himself up to the rhapsodical utterance of his hopes for Masonry, and filled with poetical phrasing the missing links of Masonic history as he believed them to exist, deploring the while his inability to authenticate them. In the suppositions he made he presented a theory that finds support in these discoveries, and he prophesied that some day the secrets locked under the accumulated dust of ages would be unveiled and the dark things made bright. In this spirit of open communication, he said that the architecture of the region of the Nile would, sooner or later, give up treasures of knowledge which would prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that Masonry was an organization long before efforts were made to penetrate its history in symbols and emblems graven in stone or brass.

Such words from so eminent a Masonic authority, of course attracted much attention, and aroused anew the old conflict between those of the Order who maintain that Masonry began to exist in England, and all that went before it, and from which it sprung were guilds and trade Unions, and those who believe that Masonry has a date far beyond the world's happenings. This argumentative conflict has been quite extreme bitterness lately, and the marks on the pedestal just exposed, came in time to take active part in the discussion.

Two Sides to the Question.

Hartford Courant.

Charles O'Conor denies that he proposes to marry the Hicks Lord woman, but much will depend on the determination of the latter in the premises.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—*Utica Herald.*

GRIEF.

EXCESSIVE ANXIETY or PROLONGED STUDY, will produce infirmity in the Nervous System, in proport on as the strength of that system is expended upon the mind in troubled thought, so are the organs of digestion, assimilation an I nutrition, rendered inactive and sluggish in proportion as the system becomes infirm. Every individual has some one organ weaker than the rest, and this is always the first to suffer during nervous prostration. For example, afflicting news sometimes causes total suspension of the muscular action of the heart, when the patient is debilitated, producing sudden Hemorrhage and death. No doubt any longer remains of the practibility of restoring the nervous system, and through the nerves, the muscles of the impaired organs. **Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites** has been proved by the test of such people in the annals of wild instant strength to overcome trouble and affliction. Persons who are accustomed to look upon the dark side, and who see no pleasure in living, on using this Syrup soon learn to value and enjoy life, as it should be enjoyed; during long days you will find in the Syrup a promoter of the power of endurance in the brain.

☞ Look out for the name and address, **J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B.**, on the yellow wrapper in water mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 per Bottle. Six for $7.50

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

COLUMBIA BICYCLE.

Better than a horse, because you can ride it more miles in a day than a horse can go, and it eats nothing.

Send Three-cent Stamp for Price List and 36 page Illustrated Catalogue, with full information.

THE POPE MANUFACG CO.,
78 6th Street, Boston, Mass.

The Markets.

General Produce.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady at @—. Wheat—market unsettled; extra, nominal; No 1 white, 124½c; seller January, 124½c; seller February, 125c; seller March, 127¾c; seller April, 130c; seller May, 130c; milling, No. 1, nominal; amber at —c. Receipts—Flour, — bbls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, — bu; oats, — bu. Shipments—wheat, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Jan 27.—Wheat—The market advanced 1½@3c; the noon board closed weak; 123¾c for hard; 119¾c for No 1; 117¾c for No 2 and seller January; 118c for seller February; 119c seller March; 106¼c for No 3; 93¼c for No 4; 89c for rejected. Receipts—Wheat, 44,100 bu; shipments—wheat, 1,800 bu; Corn firm at 37c for No. 2. Oats steady at 33c for No 2. Rye dull at 75c for No 1. Barley steady at 71c for No2.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat is firm; held at 120c. Corn steady at 43c. Oats quiet at 30c. Provisions—Pork nominal at $13 00. Lard in fair demand at $7 35. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged; shoulders $4 12½; clear rib, $6 45@6 55; clear, $6 65@6 70. Bacon firm and unchanged; shoulders $5 25; clear rib, $7 25@7 37½; clear, $7 50. Green meats, nominal; shoulders $4 00; sides, $6 25; hams, $7 00@7 50. Whisky active and firm at 105c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 – Breadstuffs—Flour—Market dull and nominal; western extras, $5 00@5 50; Minnesota extra family medium, $6 25; good, $6 50; choice, $6 62½; fancy, $6 75; Ohio family, $7 00; fancy, $7 25. Wheat unsettled; marked absence of any export or milling inquiry, and very little disposition to operate in futures; No. 2 red in elevator, 138¾c; do seller January, 138c bid; 140c asked. Corn in extremely limited inquiry; yellow western on track, 55½@55¾c; western mixed on track, 55c; Oats dull; mixed and stained white, 35@46c; No. 3 white, 46@48c; mixed do, 42c; good and No. 2 do, 47@48c.

NEW YORK Jan 27.—Cotton is nominal at 12¾c for middling uplands. Flour is reported as steady; receipts, 9,600 bbls; sales, 10,000 bbls; common to extra western, $5 00@5 75; Hoop, $5 50@6 50. Rye flour is dull at 4 75@5 00 for superfine. Wheat—spring quiet and very firm; Winter 1@2c better; receipts, 32,000 bu; sales, 120,000 bu; No 1 White, seller March, 145c; Rye is firm at 85@91c for Western and Canada. Corn firmer; receipts, 28,000 bu; sales, 80,000 bu; 57¼@61c. Barley dull at 95@98c. Oats are quiet; receipts, 16,000 bu; sales, 26,000 bu; 42@48c for mixed western; 46@49c for white. Pork is dull at $12 50. Beef is steady. Lard steady at $7 87½@7 90. Butter is unchanged. Cheese at 10@14½c. Whisky at 105c. Sugar at 10c. Teas unchanged. Petroleum—crude, 6½@7½c; refined, 8½c. Tallow at 6½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Breadstuffs—Wheat is strong and higher, closing weak; 113½c cash; —c seller January; 115¾c seller February; 119¼c seller March; sales at 121c seller March. Corn opened strong and closed weak; 37½c for cash; —c seller January; 37½c seller February; 42c asked seller May. Oats firmer; 25½c cash; —c seller January; 25c seller April; 30c seller May. Barley at —. Provisions—Pork quiet and generally higher; Pork—$12 20 cash; —— seller January; seller February; $12 65 seller March; $13 80 seller April. Lard at $7 40 cash; —— seller January; —— seller February; $7 55 seller March. Whisky at 105c. Hogs—Receipts for today, 27,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; 10c lower; light at $4 80@4 90; heavy mixed packing at $4 30@4 60; shipping at $4 60@4 75; Philadelphias, —. Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market very quiet and weak; shipping at $3 60@5 00; butchers' cows at $2 00@3 25; common to good almost unsaleable.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—Flour—market dull and unchanged; western superfine, $4 50@5 00; do extra, $5 00@5 25; do family, $6 00@6 00. Wheat—Western firm; No 2 Western winter red spot, 140¾@140¾c; seller January, at 140¾@140¾c; seller February, 141¾@141¾c; do seller March, 142¾c asked; seller April, 142¾@143c; seller May, 140¾@140¾c. Corn—Western quiet and firm; Western mixed spot at 50@50¼c; do seller January, 50¼@50¾c; do seller February, 50¾@50¾c; do seller March, 50¾@51c; do seller April, 55¾@54½c; seller May, 54¼@54¾c; steamer, —@—c. Oats firm; southern, 40@40c; Western-white, 40@40c; do mixed, 47@48c; Pennsylvania, 40@40c. Rye quiet and lower at 85@85c. Hay unchanged. Provisions—Pork and Maryland, $12 00@13 00. Provisions—market dull and unchanged. Meats Pork at $13 50. Bulk meats—loose shoulders, $4 75; clear sides, $7 00; dry salted shoulders, $5 75; clear rib sides, $6 00; hams, $10 25@11 00. Lard refined in tierces, $8 50. Butter market steady; prime to choice western packed 30@32c; roll, 30@32c. Sugar—Market reported firm; fresh Western 10@12c; limed, —@—c. Petroleum—market unchanged; crude, nominal; refined, 7½c. Coffee—market is quiet; 10 cargoes, 16@16½c. Sugar—market is dull; A soft, 9½c. Whisky is quiet at 104@105c. Freights to Liverpool per steam, unchanged; cotton, 9-16d; flour, 1s 6d@3s 0d; grain, 4d. Receipts—Flour, 2,870 bbls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 3,600 bu; oats, 15,300 bu; rye, 1,700 bu; barley, — bu. Shipments—Wheat, — bu; corn, 35,000 bu. Sales of wheat, 620,000 bu; corn, 215,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Breadstuffs—Flour is steady, XX, at $3 25@3 50; XXX, $3 70@4 00; family, $4 00@4 20; choice to fancy, $4 60@5 00. Wheat—market opened higher, but subsequently declined. No 2 red, at 122c for cash; —c seller January; 123½@123¾c seller February; 125¾@126c for seller April; 128¾@129¼c seller May. No 3 do, 116c bid. Corn is lower; 35¾c for cash; —c seller January; 35¾c seller February; 36¾@36¾c seller March; —c seller April; 38¼@38c seller May. Oats lower; 24½c cash; —c se